

Calendar Entry:

Reminder

Subject: Need time for Mtg. w/Governor re: Principal Mtg. Location:  
on Energy

Begins: Wed 04/25/2001

08:00 AM

Entry type:

Reminder

Chair: Tom Gibson/DC/USEPA/US

☐ Mark Private

Others cannot see any details about this event.

☐ Notify me

Have Notes notify you before the event.

Categorize:

Description:

Calendar Entry:

## Meeting

Subject: Prep for Energy Policy Mtg. w/Admin

Location:

Begins: Tue 04/03/2001 01:00 PM

Entry type: Meeting

Ends: Tue 04/03/2001 02:00 PM

Chair: Tom Gibson/DC/USEPA/US

☐ Pencil In

Time will appear free to others.

☐ Mark Private

Others cannot see any details about this event.

☐ Notify me

Have Notes notify you before the event.

Categorize:

Description:

Laurence Makovich and Daniel Yergin

## California in the Dark

The common diagnosis of California's electric power debacle is wrong. The state is not suffering from deregulation. Rather, it is afflicted by a strange market ailment—partial deregulation and now partial re-regulation—that has produced a flawed market. California designed a market that disconnected customers from prices and, at the same time, made it neither profitable nor possible to build a new power plant. The result is a vicious power shortage.

Instead of fixing these flaws, the current policies from Sacramento are saving California down the road to an expensive public power subsidy and higher prices for consumers and businesses. And the shortage is going to get worse this summer. Under typical weather conditions, the state could face as much as a 10 percent shortfall in electric power during summer peak demand, which will mean severe emergency conditions and possible blackouts. The effect is likely to be a big shock not only to the economy of California but to the rest of the interconnected West and also to the broader national economy.

Unlike other states that have successfully deregulated over the past few years, California has made three crucial mistakes since the mid-1990s, when restructuring of the power industry began.

The first is the political unwillingness to allow consumers to see real price signals. The so-called "wholesale price"—what utilities pay to generate big companies—has been decoupled, but the price consumers pay to the utilities has not. Consumer prices are frozen at 1994 levels, and Gov. Gray Davis has promised to hold to his pledge of no rate increase. Although the price of natural gas, which is used to make a large and rapidly growing share of electricity in California, has increased dramatically, consumers would not know that from their bills. Nor would they know that rates and seasonal levels, on which California critically depends for hydropower, are at low levels. As a result, the utilities have been in the perverse position of selling power to their customers at much lower rates than they are buying power from generators. That is why the utilities are now \$13 billion in the hole and teetering on bankruptcy.

Instead of letting consumers see higher prices that reflect the realities of supply and demand—and then act accordingly—the state is going to use their tax money to advertise conservation. But 25 years of experience demonstrates that providing conservation without price signals is not very successful. Instead of paying through their bills, California residents will be paying through their taxes for various measures that will enable politicians to say that they prevented electric power rates from going up.

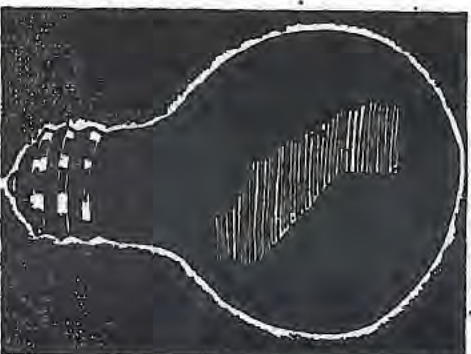
As California drains electricity from its neighbors, residents of those states are seeing their power bills go up by 30 percent or more. The calculation that if rates in California rose by just 20 percent, a third of the shortage could disappear in a matter of months. But instead, the state has embarked on a course of passing higher costs along to consumers in neighboring states and leaving the major bill to be paid by Californians themselves in decades to come.

The second mistake in California is a failure to charge customers for "capacity." Electrically, unlike other commodities, cannot be stored. If there is a shortage of telephone equipment, the result is a busy signal—frustrating but survivable. But when it comes to electric power, the equivalent of a busy signal is a blackout, and that is unacceptable. Thus, a well-functioning power system needs to pay generators to maintain adequate capacity. That includes a reserve of capacity about 15 percent above expected demand to cope with the unexpected—whether it's a heat wave, a sudden surge in economic growth or breakdowns in aging power plants. In contrast to other states, California's scheme did not provide any incentive for generating companies to add new capacity and maintain that kind of reserve.

market obstacles to adding and generating capacity to new facilities. California is one of the most difficult places on earth to build a new power plant. The environmental permit process, in contrast to other states, is complex, cumbersome and deeply discouraging to would-be investors. Companies will spend three or four years to get approved after approval—and then find that project shut down by yet another local group.

As a result of all this, 20 major new plants have been built in the state in the past 10 years. Meanwhile, the California economy grew 28 percent over the past five years. In the same time, its electricity consumption increased by 24 percent. The result was inevitable—a shortage.

California is on the verge of doubling three more mistakes it is dealing with the power crisis. First, the state is signing badly designed long-term con-



tracts for electricity in the midst of a shortage. California cannot simply finance the crisis forever to the future. The summer is likely to generate billions of dollars in additional unmet demand while power charges, which now appear likely to be on the state's books, to be paid over an untold number of years.

The second mistake is the plan for a state takeover of the transmission system to provide a multi-billion-dollar cash infusion into the state's three biggest utilities in order to temporarily hold back supply at bay. The prospect of the state—owning the largest power purchaser in the market—controlling the physical infrastructure necessary for market transactions will have a chilling effect on power investment. As a result, the state could well end up having to assume the role of building new power plants in the future.

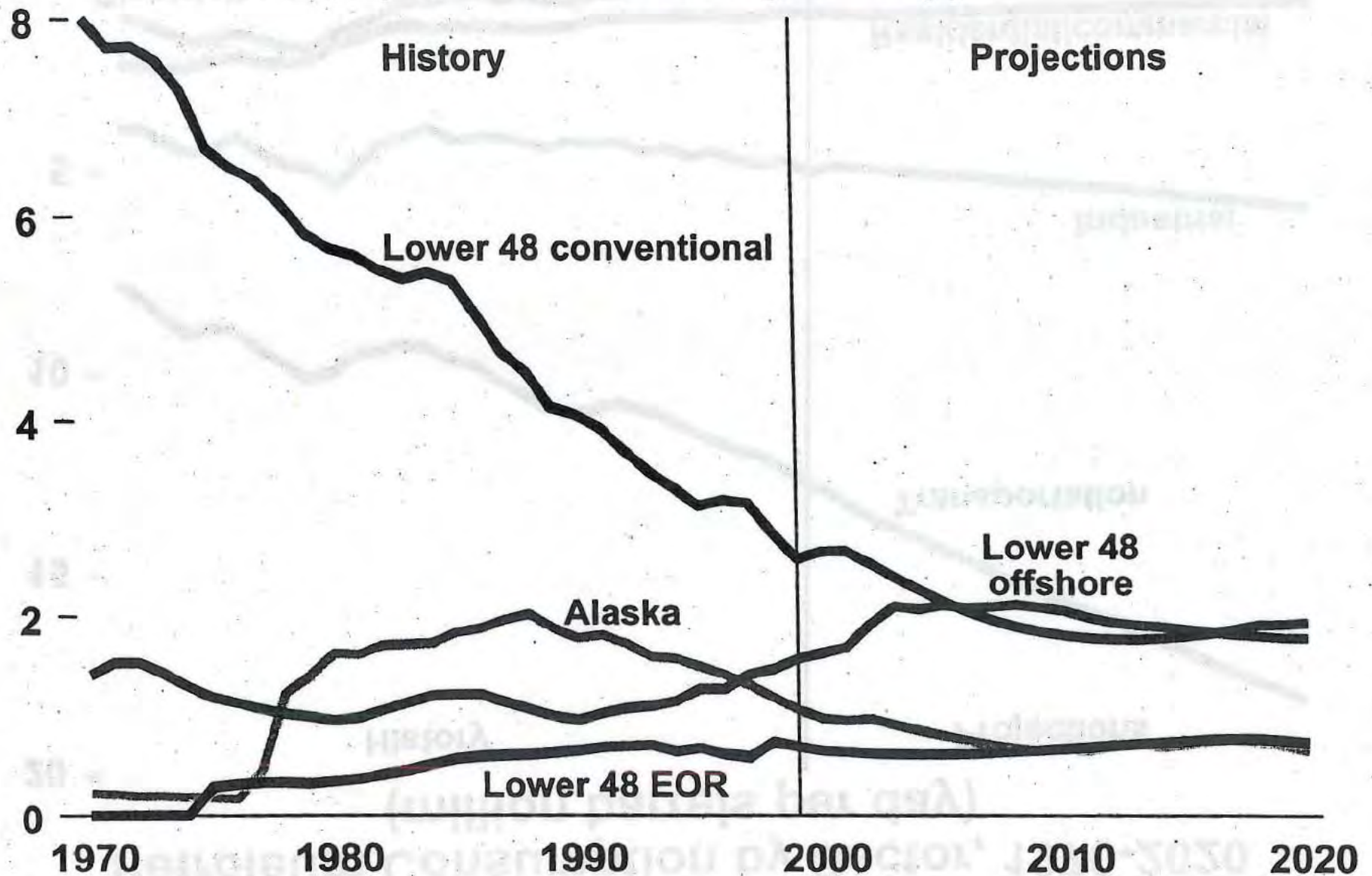
Third, a market breakdown this summer would add enormously to the pressure for price caps on wholesale power. But even "temporary" price caps, because of uncertainty over their duration and effect, would slow rather than encourage new investment. Underhandedly, the state's current plans and proposals attract attention from ways of fixing the problem and leave Californians on the path to an expensive and expensive public power subsidy.

The priority need is, first, to move very quickly to increase supply and reduce demand, and to do so now, while the summer big shock is still a few months away. Second, the flaws in the market should be fixed, taking advantage of the positive lessons of deregulation from other parts of the country. But that won't happen without political will—and a surge of realism.

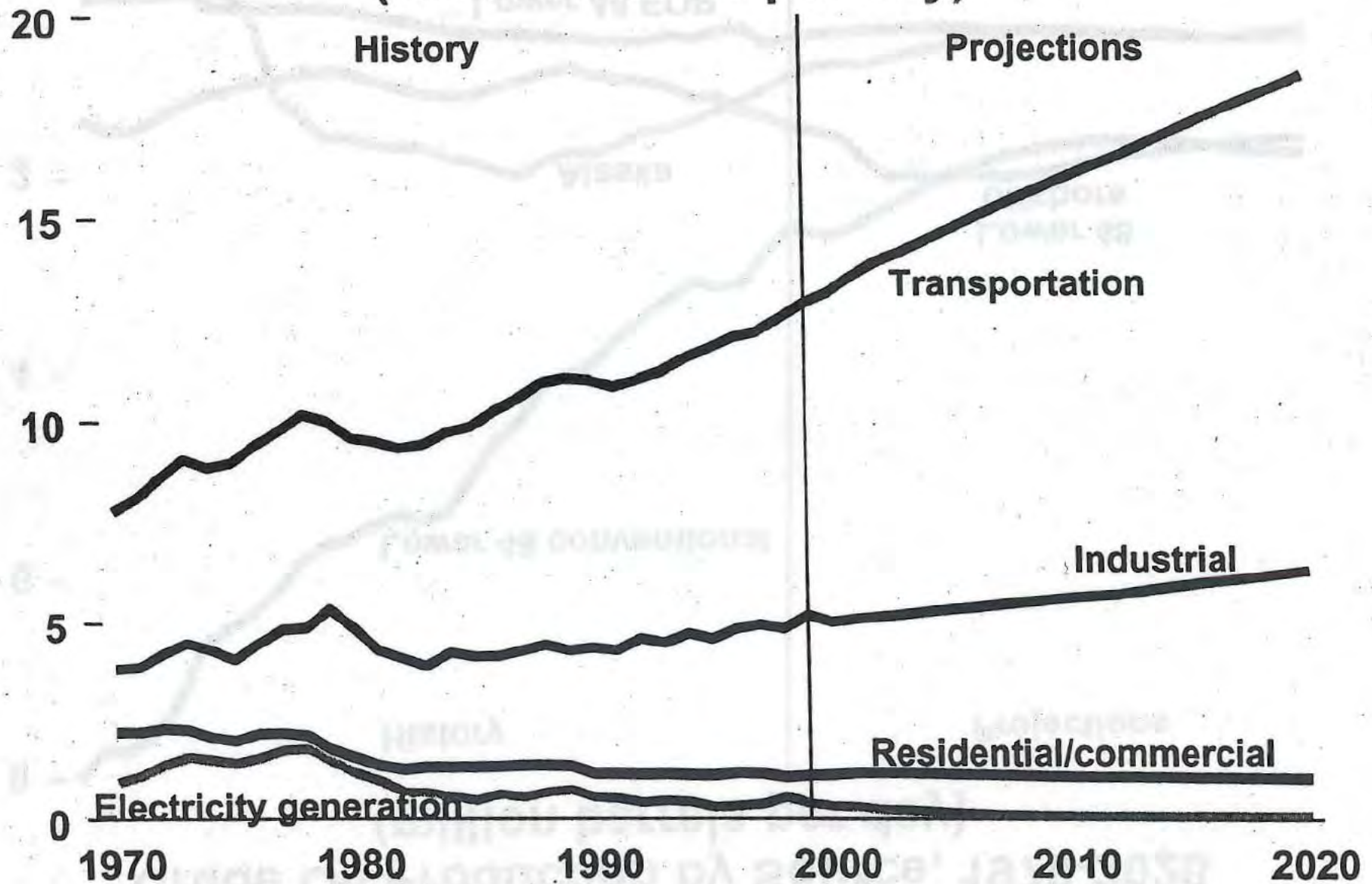
Laurence Makovich, senior director of Cambridge Energy Research Associates, and Daniel Yergin, chairman, are co-authors of *Descent Into Chaos: How the Oil Industry*.



# Crude Oil Production by Source, 1970-2020 (million barrels per day)

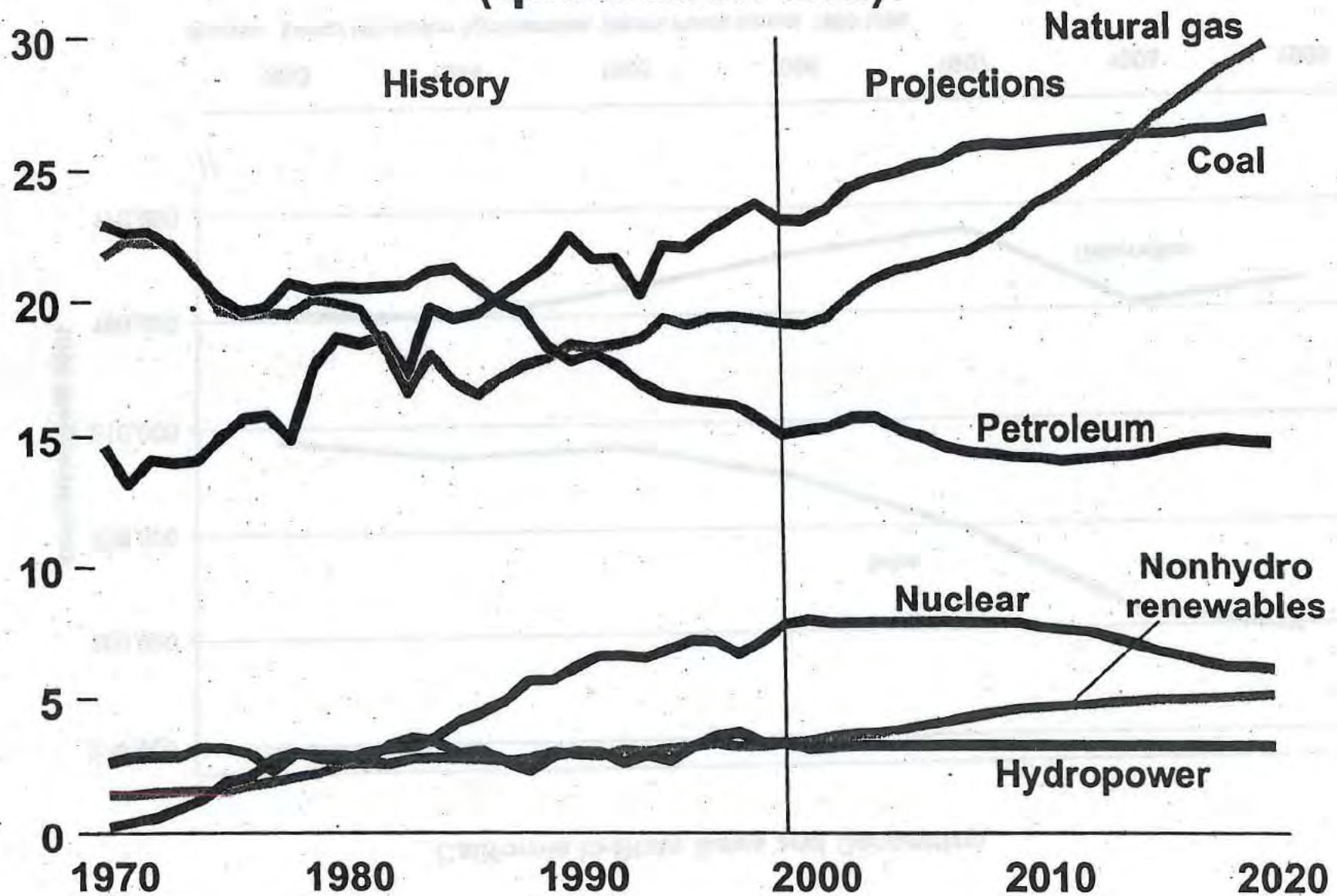


# Petroleum Consumption by Sector, 1970-2020 (million barrels per day)

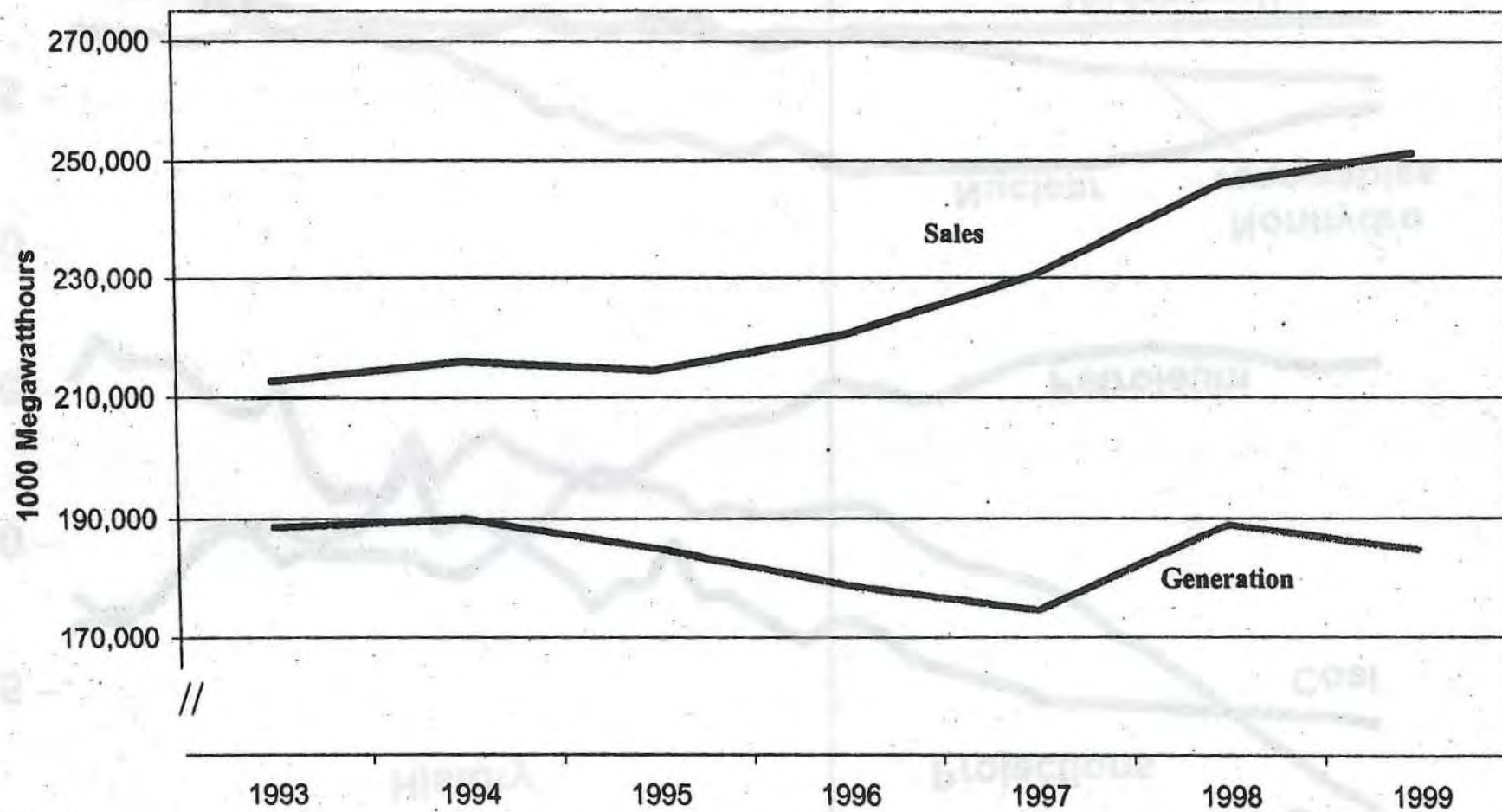




# Energy Production by Fuel, 1970-2020 (quadrillion Btu)



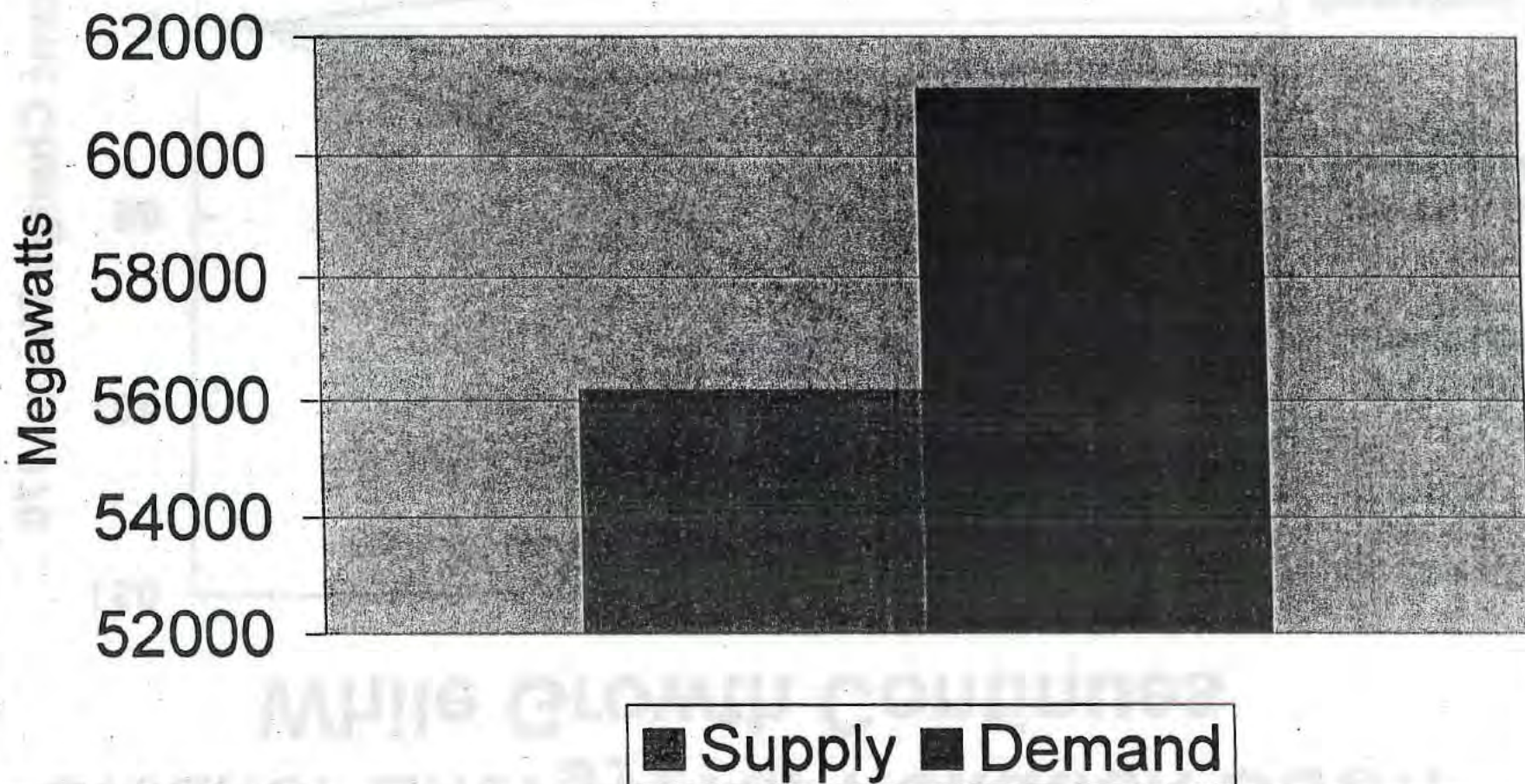
### California In-State Sales and Generation



Sources: Energy Information Administration, Electric Power Annual, 1990-1999.

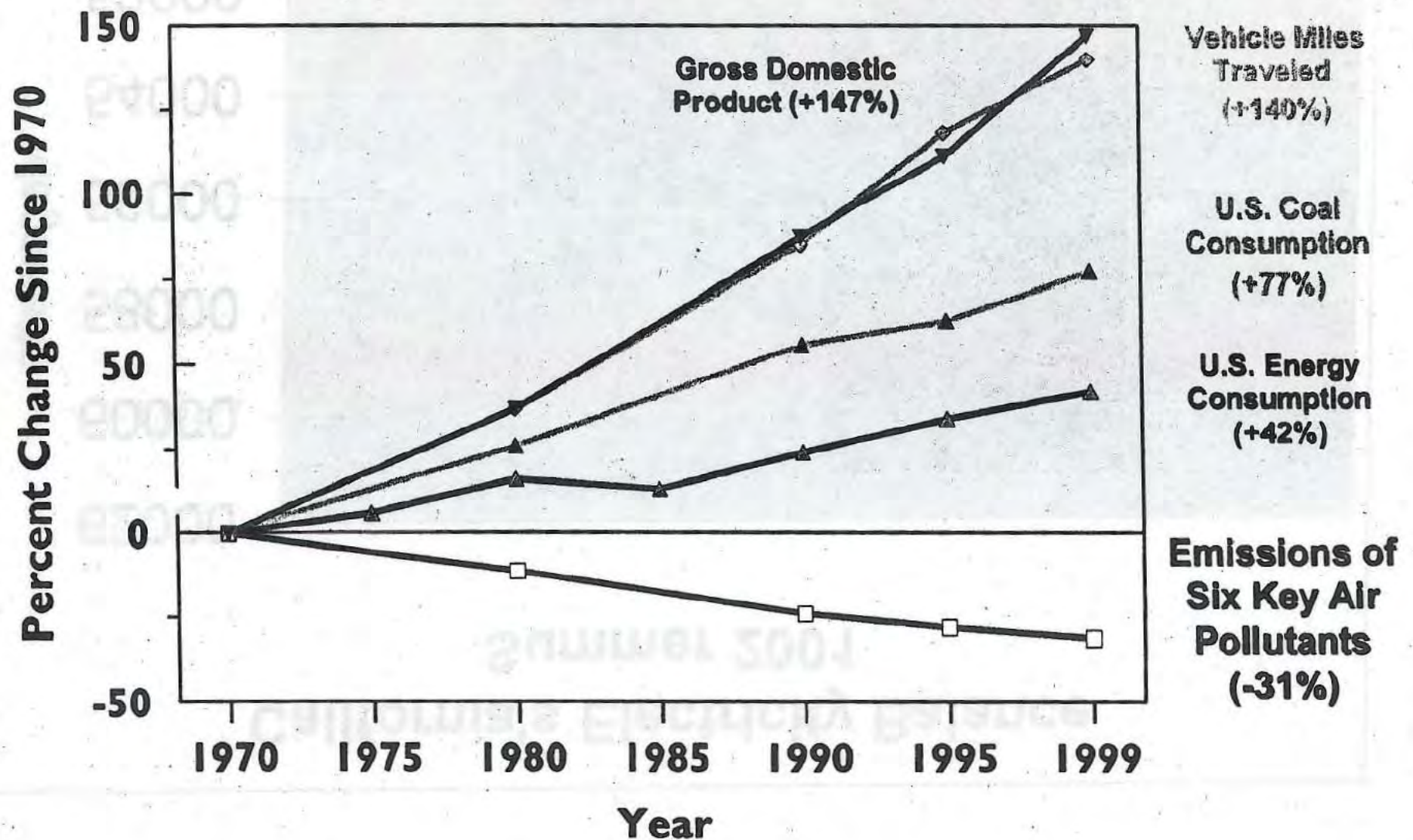


## California's Electricity Balance Summer 2001



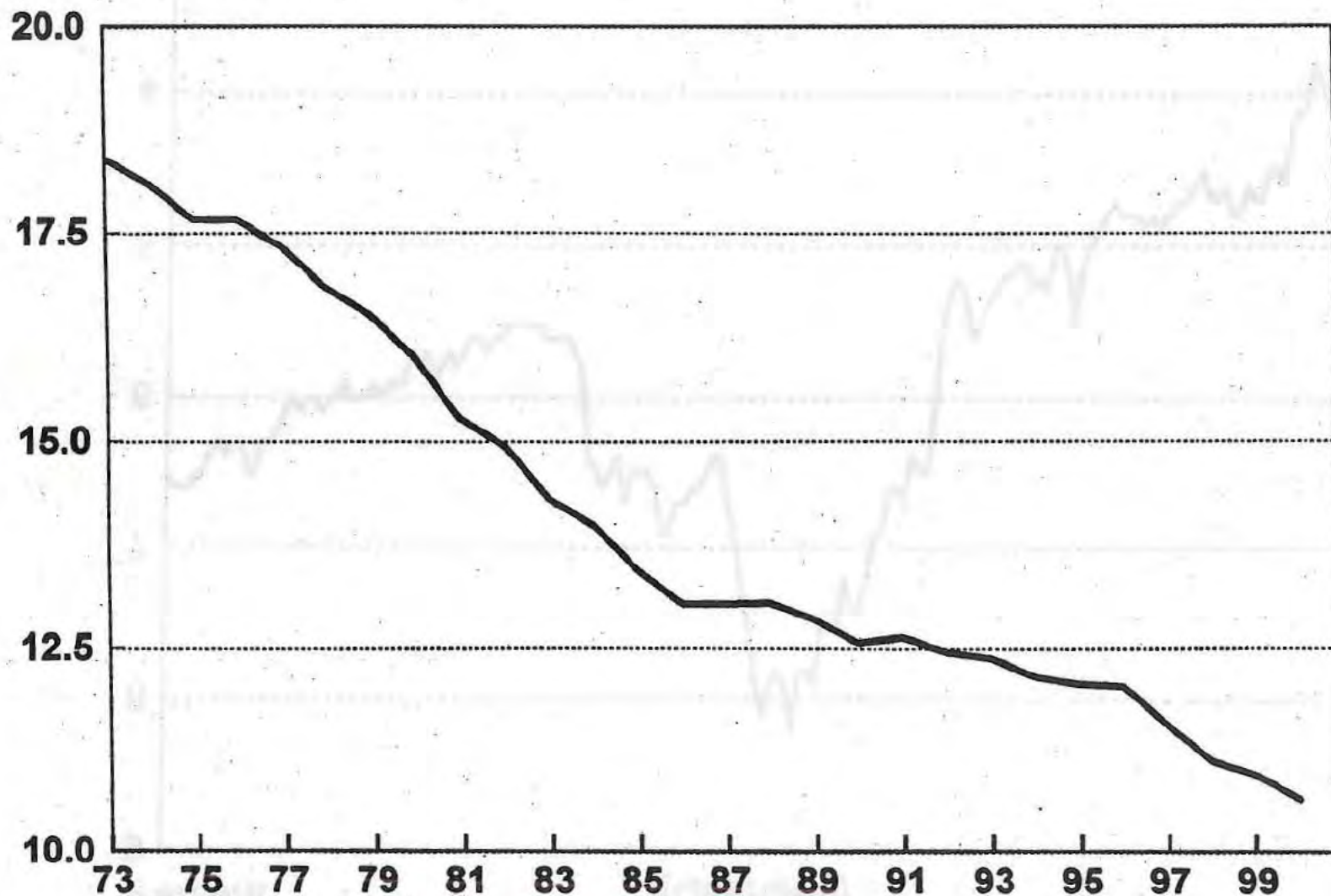


# Cleaner Energy: Air Pollution Down While Growth Continues



## U.S. ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER DOLLAR OF REAL GDP

Thousands of Btus



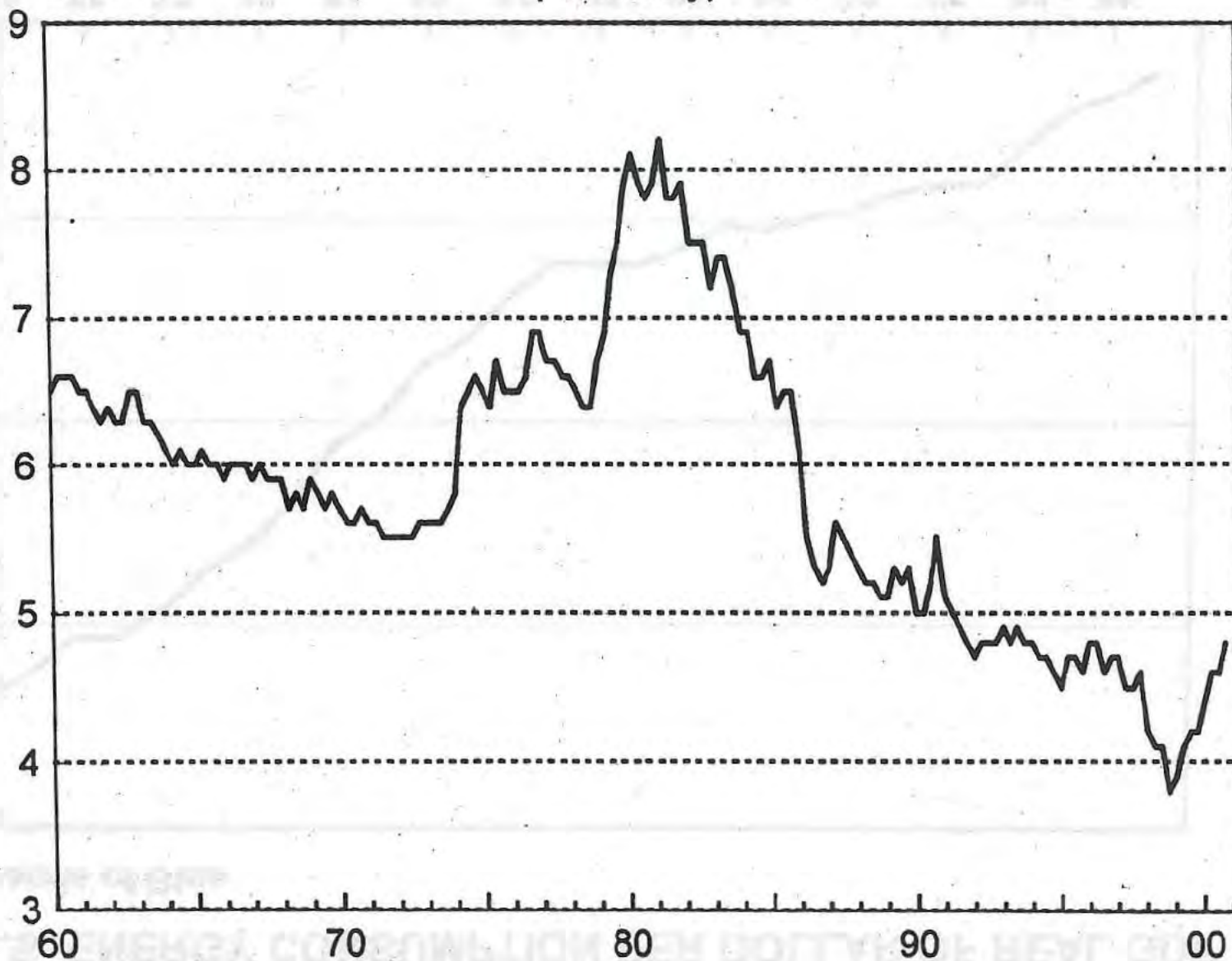
Note: Real GDP in 1996 chained dollars. Energy consumption for 2000 estimated based on partial data.



# SPENDING ON ENERGY GOODS AND SERVICES AS A SHARE OF DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME

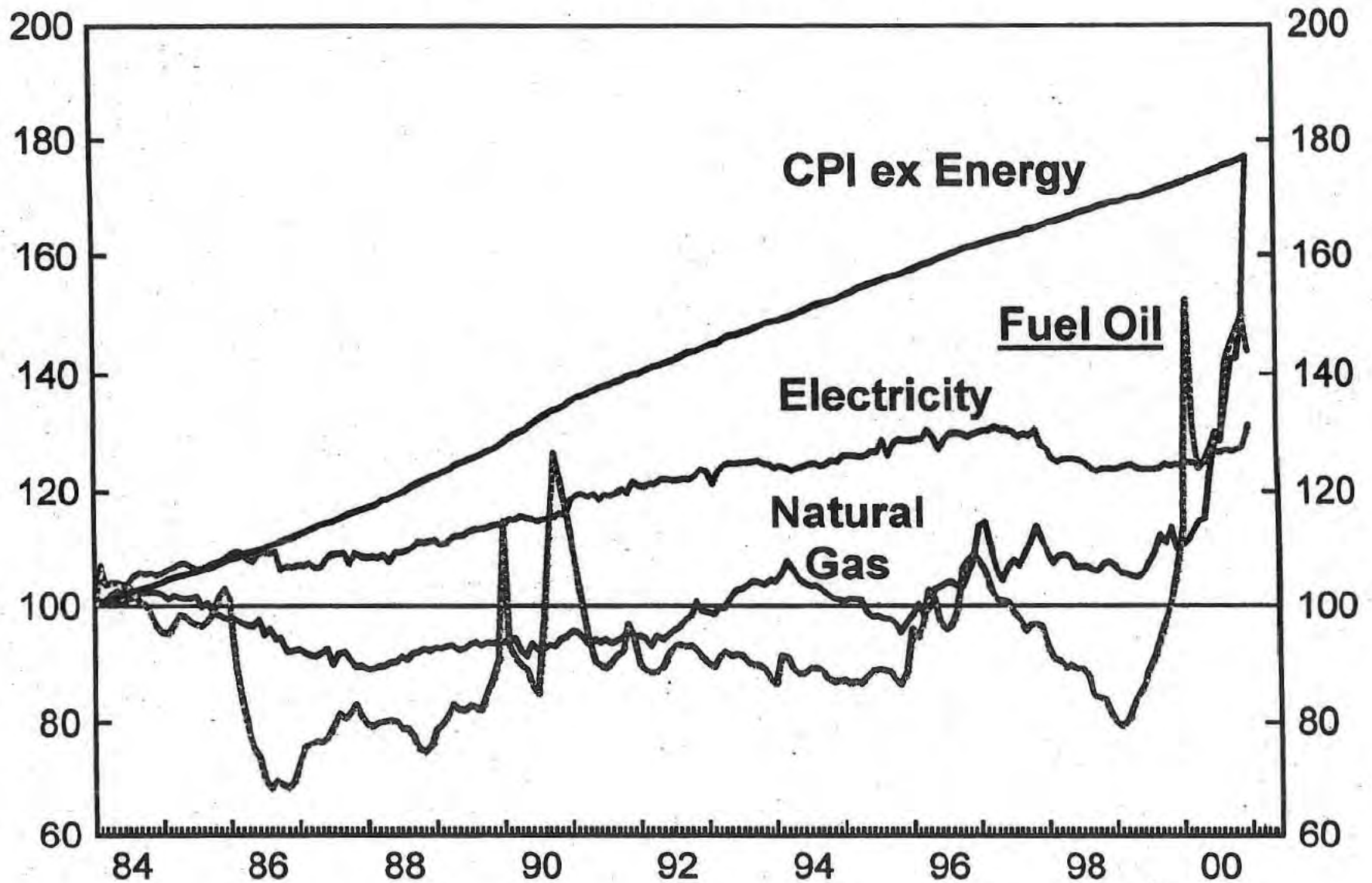
Percent

(Quarterly)



# COST OF HOUSEHOLD FUELS

CPI-U Indexed to January 1984=100



Note: Plotted through January.





## EPA Delegation for G8 Meeting

Paul Almeida to: pia-sdg

Cc: MulenexDW, SignoretF, James Morant, Paul Cough

02/23/2001 08:00 PM

Dear Mrs. Calistri:

I have the honor of informing you that Governor Christine Todd Whitman, Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, will lead the U.S. Delegation to the meeting of the G8 Environment Ministers meeting, which the Italian Ministry of Environment is hosting in the city of Trieste, 2-4 March 2001. Governor Whitman has invited 12 U.S. officials to join her delegation. The complete list of the U.S. Delegation is as follows:

1. Governor Christine Todd Whitman, Head of Delegation.
2. Ambassador Kenneth C. Brill, acting Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans, Environmental & Scientific Cooperation.
3. Daniel Magraw, acting principal deputy Assistant Administrator for International Activities, EPA.
4. Stephen Johnson, acting Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances, EPA.
5. John Beale, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Air & Radiation, EPA.
6. James Morant, U.S. National Focal Point, EPA.
7. Tina Kreisher, Associate Administrator, Office of Communications, Education, and Media Relations, EPA.
8. E. Ramona Trovato, Director, Office of Children's Health Protection, EPA.
9. Paul Cough, Director, Office of International Policy, EPA
10. Anne Rowley, Office of General Counsel, EPA.
11. Kelly Glazier, Special Assistant to Governor Whitman, EPA.
12. David Mulenex, Science Counselor, U.S. Embassy, Rome.
13. Ruth van Heuven, Consul-General, U.S. Consulate General, Milan.

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE PLANS:

A. Governor Whitman and her traveling party (Kelly Glazier and Tina Kreisher):

Arrival - Thursday, 1 March - I cannot provide you with their arrival time, because they have not yet made airline reservations, pending instructions from the White House regarding cabinet participation next week in a Presidential initiative.

Travel in Car: Governor Whitman with Kelly Glazier. We also ask that you include Tina Kreisher in the same car, if possible, with the interpreter (rather than send a second car).

Departure - Sunday, 4 March, 14h25 - Venice/Marco Polo Airport, via Lufthansa flight 3869.

B. Other EPA Delegates:

Arrival - Thursday, 1 March - 12h40 - Venice/Marco Polo, arriving Delta 8566/Air France 1426.

Departure - Monday, 5 March - Venice/Marco Polo, via Delta 8567/Air France 1127.

Travel in mini bus requested.

C. Ambassador Brill:

Arrival - Thursday, 1 March - 12h30 - Trieste/Ronchi dei Legionari, arriving Lufthansa 2687.

Departure - Monday, 5 March - 8h15 - Trieste/Ronchi dei Legionari, via Lufthansa 2686.

Note: I believe the US Embassy may send an escort officer to meet Ambassador Brill.

HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS:

Grand Hotel Duchi d'Aosta: Governor Whitman, Ambassador Brill, Daniel Magraw.

Hotel Savoia Excelsior: Other US Delegates.

Note on Hotel Room and Breakfast charges: EPA requests that the Ministry cover the hotel room and breakfast charges for the nights of March 1, 2, 3 for: Governor Whitman, Ambassador Brill, Daniel Magraw, and Stephen Johnson. Thank you.

OTHER EVENTS:

Meeting with NGOs: Governor Whitman, Daniel Magraw, Ramona Trovato.

(You specified Minister + 1, but we request that you allow both Mr. Magraw and Ms. Trovato to accompany Governor Whitman. Both Mr. Magraw and Ms. Trovato have much experience with NGOs in the US).

Meeting with World Religious Leaders: Governor Whitman, Daniel Magraw, Ramona Trovato.

(You specified Minister + 1, but we request that you allow both Mr. Magraw and Ms. Trovato to accompany Governor Whitman. Mr. Magraw and Ms. Trovato also have much experience working with religious organizations in the US).

I believe that I have answered the main questions in the information that you faxed to us. Thank you for that detailed information, which is very useful to me. I am coordinating the activities of the US Delegation, so please let me know if you have other questions. I will send you information on Governor Whitman's arrival time, as soon as that information is available to me.

Allow me to convey to the Ministry of Environment the complements of the US Delegation for inviting us to participate in these events. We appreciate that hard work to ensure that the Ministers meeting is a success and that the delegations have a pleasant, comfortable, and memorable visit to Trieste.

Paulo Almeida  
European Union & Member States Affairs  
Office of International Activities, mailcode 2650R  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20460  
tel: 202/564-6401  
fax: 202/565-2412





**G8: Events Sequence & Background Info**  
Paul Almeida to: Kelly Glazier, Tina Kreisher  
Cc: James Morant, Paul Cough

02/25/2001 06:46 PM

Kelly:

I have revised (and attach) the "Sequence of Events" for the G8 meeting in Trieste, and added some of the details that you asked for (such as specifying the role of the Administrator, the availability of interpreters, some advice on attire, and some local color and cultural news). I will continue to add details as they become available (or if events shift). I figure that this "sequence" is the closest thing we have to the type of handbook that you used to manage the Governor's trade missions, so let me know if there is any other sort of information that you would like to have handy in this "sequence of events" document.

You also asked me to include some polite phrases in foreign languages for the Governor to use. I included such phrases in the Italian and the German "country papers" for the bilateral meetings with the Italian and the German Ministers. All of these bilateral meetings will be conducted in English. In any case, foreign pleasantries won't be needed for bilateral meetings with the British Minister or the Canadian Minister (unless the Governor wants to use French, which she knows better than I do). I also didn't include phrases for the meeting with the EU Commissioner (who is a Swede) or the Dutch Minister (as those languages might be a little challenging). Let me know, however, if you want some Swedish and Dutch, and I'll see what I can do.



G8sequence.wpd

Tina:

I am attaching the Italy "country paper" to provide you with some background information for Italy. I thought you might find this useful to get an insight onto public affairs in the host country. This is one of the five "country papers" that will be in the Briefing Book. Each country paper is intended to provide the Governor with insights and context on what the Europeans may be thinking and talking about, as well as provide background on politics and the economy. I thought it might be useful to go into extra detail in the Italy paper. I also provided some details on agricultural policy and food safety (especially "mad cow" disease), as this is a big concern in Italy (and Europe in general), and I thought the Governor (as the owner of a farm) would appreciate these details (if she didn't know them already).



Italy2001.wpd

You'll see all this material compiled in the Briefing Book that we will bring to you at 4:00 PM on Monday.

Paulo Almeida  
European Union & Member States Affairs  
Office of International Activities, mailcode 2650R  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20460  
tel: 202/564-6401  
fax: 202/565-2412

## Sequence of Events: G8 Environment Ministers Meeting

Trieste, Italy, 2-4 March 2001

Revision: 25 February 2001

### About your hosts:

**Willer Bordon** is the Minister of Environment. Other prominent officials at the Ministry are: **Corrado Clini**, Director-General.

**Carlo Calia**, Diplomatic Advisor to the Minister

### About Trieste, the host city:

Trieste is Italy's door to eastern Europe. It is largely a 19<sup>th</sup> Century city, developed by the Austrians as the port for Vienna when this part of Italy was incorporated in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Trieste is about 80 around the coast of the **Adriatic Sea** from Venice which, from the fall of Rome to the Napoleonic Wars, was an independent city-state with a vast commercial empire that included Trieste. Trieste continued to be a city of Italians governed by the Austrians until World War I, after which it was united with Italy.

Trieste has a old part of town, built on the hilltop of San Giusto, where the medieval cathedral and castle are located. The newer, 19<sup>th</sup> Century quarter, the **Borgo Teresiano**, extends along the waterfront and is centered in the **Piazza dell'Unità d'Italia** (where your hotels and the conference center are located). This quarter is distinguished by its Art Nouveau architecture. The **Castello di Miramare** is located five miles northwest of Trieste. This palace is now the site of a cultural center and marine reserve, which the Ministers will visit on Saturday afternoon. Miramare was built, 1855 to 1860, for Austrian Archduke Maximilian who, unfortunately, was persuaded by Napoleon III to become Emperor of Mexico after the French conquered that country in 1862. The Mexicans eventually expelled the French, and executed Maximilian.

Incidentally, the Irish novelist, **James Joyce**, lived in Trieste from 1904 to 1915 while he was an English teacher at the Berlitz School. During this time, he wrote *Dubliners* (a collection of short stories) and *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*. Joyce began work on his famous novel *Ulysses*, but he had to leave Trieste during World War I as he was a subject of the British Empire, then at war with Austria. Joyce finished *Ulysses* in neutral Switzerland, living in Zurich at the same time as another famous exile, Vladimir Lenin.

Attire: Mid-weight Business suits are appropriate for all events. More casual attire would be appropriate for Saturday afternoon exclusion. Outer wear for windy, possibly rainy conditions advisable, along with sturdy shoes for short walks between hotels and conference facilities.



## Sequence of Events

### Wednesday, February 28

7:05 PM EPA Delegates: Depart Washington/Dulles via Delta flight 8253 to Paris/Charles de Gaulle

#### EPA Delegates:

**Daniel Magraw**, acting principal Deputy Assistant Administrator for International Activities (OIA)

**James Morant**, US National Focal Point for G8 Environment Ministers Meeting (OIA)

**Stephen Johnson**, acting Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides & Toxic Substances (OPPTS)

**John Beale**, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Air & Radiation (OAR)

**Ramona Trovato**, Director, Office of Children's Health Protection

**Anne Rowley**, Office of General Counsel

**Paul Cough**, Director, Office of International Environmental Policy, OIA.

### Thursday, March 1

8:30 AM Arrive Paris/Charles de Gaulle

11:00 AM Depart Paris/Charles de Gaulle via Delta 8566

12:40 PM EPA Delegates: Arrive Venice/Marco Polo airport

Ground Transportation: Italian Ministry of Environment and US Embassy to meet EPA delegates at airport, and provided van ground transportation to Trieste (80 minutes travel time).

NOTE: Administrator's arrival - pending confirmation of airline reservations. We will advise Italian hosts to have limousine and escort officer available to meet Administrator and her immediate staff upon their arrival at either Venice or Trieste airport.

#### Administrator's Travel Party:

**Governor Whitman**

**Tina Kreisher**, Office of Communications, Education, & Media Relations

**Kelly Glazier**, Special Assistant

12:30 PM Arrival of Ambassador Kenneth C. Brill.  
Trieste Airport, Lufthansa 2687.

Ambassador Brill will be met by officers from US Embassy in Rome, and/or US Consulate General in Milan.

State Department Delegates:

**Ambassador Kenneth C. Brill**, acting Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans, International Environmental & Scientific Affairs.

**Ruth van Heuven**, Consul General, US Consulate-General, Milan.

**David Mulenex**, Science Counselor, US Embassy, Rome.

3:00 PM

Check into hotels.

Hotels: Governor Whitman, Daniel Magraw, and Ambassador Brill stay at Grand Hotel Duchi d'Aosta. Request has been made to lodge Kelly Glazier at this hotel as well.

Grand Hotel Duchi d'Aosta  
Address: Piazza Unità d'Italia, 2  
Tel: 011/39/040/760-001  
Fax: 011/39/040/366-092

Balance of Delegation stays at Hotel Savoia Excelsior,  
tel 011/39/040/77-441, fax /638-260.

Hotel Savoia Excelsior  
Address: Riva del Mandracchio, 4  
Tel: 011/39/040/77-441  
Fax: 011/39/040/638-260

Note: Both hotels are within walking distance of each other, and of the main conference facility, located in the Building of the Regional Government of Friuli Venezia Giulia.

Building of the Regional Government of Friuli Venezia Giulia  
Address: Palazzo della Regione  
Piazza Unità d'Italia, 1

Control Room for the US Delegation will be located at the Conference site, complete with computers, printers, telephones and fax connections.

Telephone number: TBD  
Fax number: TBD

6:00 PM

Meeting of US Delegation

Locale: Grand Hotel Duchi d'Aosta.

7:00 PM

Bilateral Meeting: **US-Italy** (confirmed)

Entire US Delegation should participate.

Role for Administrator: To lead informal conversation. Country paper in Briefing Book

Interpretation: Not necessary.

Locale: Regional Government Building Friuli Venezia Giulia

Transportation: Walking distance.

8:00 PM

Dinner/Bilateral Meeting with **Italian Minister Willer Bordon**.  
Entire US Delegation is invited.

Locale: TBD.

Transportation: Italians to provide.

#### **Friday - March 2**

8:30 AM -

Breakfast/Bilateral meeting (proposed) with **Canadian Minister David Anderson** and his delegation. (With possible participation by Japanese delegation.)

Role for Administrator: To lead informal conversation. Country paper in Briefing Book.

Interpretation: Not necessary.

Note: The Canadians have proposed inviting the Japanese Delegation to join the US and Canadian delegations for a conversation on climate.

Locale: Grand Hotel Duchi d'Aosta.

#### US Participants:

Governor Whitman

John Beale, Office of Air & Radiation

Ambassador Brill

Dan Magraw, Office of International Activities.

Ramona Trovato, Office of Children's Health Protection

Paul Cough, notetaker.

10:00 AM -

NGO Meeting

11:00 AM

Italian Minister Bordon will meet with NGOs (including representatives from WWF International, Friends of the Earth, WRI, the Pew Center, IUCN, Greenpeace International, World Business Council for Sustainable



Development, International Chamber of Commerce)

Role for Administrator: To comment on US experience with engaging civil society in the environmental management work of government. Issue paper in Briefing Book.

Interpretation: not provided

Locale: Conference Centre - Oceania Hall

Transportation: Italians to provide.

US Participants:

Governor Whitman

Daniel Magraw, Office of International Activities

Ramona Trovato, Office of Children's Health Protection

1:00 PM

Luncheon: open.

4:00 PM -  
5:30 PM

Roundtable Meeting with Religious Leaders. Italian Minister Bordon will participate in this event organized by the Comunità di Sant'Egidio (an Italian lay religious organization dedicated to social activism - such as working with the poor, abolishing the death penalty). Invited guests include: His All Holiness Bartholomaios, Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople - Greek Orthodox; His Grace Carey, Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Krause, Lutheran World Federation; Prof. Luzzato, President, Italian Jewish Community; Mrs. Alguire, President, World Methodist Council; His Highness El-Hassan Bin Talal, Jordan, others.

Role for Administrator: To comment of US domestic efforts to engage religious groups in environmental protection. Issue paper in Briefing Book.

Simultaneous Interpretation: Available.

Locale: Municipal Building - Sala del Consiglio

Transportation: Italians to provide.

US Participants:

Governor Whitman

Daniel Magraw, Office of International Activities

Ramona Trovato, Office of Children's Health Protection.

5:30 PM  
7:00 PM

Communiqué: Meeting of National Focal Points

US Participant: James Morant

Locale: TBD

6:00 PM -

Bilateral Meeting (proposed) with **UK Deputy Prime Minister John Prescott** and his delegation.

Role for Administrator: To lead informal conversation. Country paper in Briefing Book.

Topics: Mr. Prescott has signaled that he would like to discuss climate change and sustainable development issues.

Interpretation: Not necessary.

Locale: Building of the Regional Government for Friuli Venezia Giulia  
Transportation: Walking distance.

US Participants:

Governor Whitman

Daniel Magraw, Office of International Activities

John Beale, Office of Air & Radiation

Stephen Johnson, Office of Prevention, Pesticides & Toxic Substances.

Paul Cough, notetaker.

7:00 PM

First Working Session: Introduction of draft Communiqué to ministers.

US Participant: Governor Whitman

Role for Administrator: To listen to presentation by Italian Minister.

Simultaneous Interpretation: Available.

Locale: Building of the Regional Government for Friuli Venezia Giulia  
Transportation: same locale as before.

8:00 PM -

Welcoming Reception

hosted by: Mayor of Trieste, Provincial President, & Regional President.

Locale: Building of Regional Government for Friuli Venezia Giulia - Sala del Camino and Sala de Savoia

Transportation: same locale as before.

US Participants: Governor Whitman + Delegation

9:00 PM

Dinner - Hosted by Mayor of Trieste, Regional President, University Rector, Director of the International Research Centres, Comunità di

Sant'Edigio, and including world religious leaders.

Locale: Regional Government Building Friuli Venezia Giulia  
Transportation: same locale as before.

US Participants: Governor Whitman + Delegation

11:00 PM

Communiqué: Meeting of National Focal Points

12:00 PM

US Participant: James Morant

Locale: Regional Government Building Friuli Venezia Giulia  
Transportation: same locale as before.

Close of Business: Transportation: walking distance to hotels

### **Saturday, March 3**

8:30 AM

Working Breakfast - Minsters & National Focal Points to discuss communiqué.

Role for Administrator: To comment, as necessary.

Locale: Grand Hotel Duchi d'Aosta.  
Transportation: unnecessary.

US Participants:  
Governor Whitman  
James Morant, US National Focal Point.

9:30 AM

Bilateral meeting (confirmed) with Delegation for European Union, lead by **Environment Commissioner Margot Wallström**.

Role for Administrator: To lead informal conversation. Country paper in Briefing Book.

Topics: introductory, environment and health, chemicals management.

Interpretation: Not necessary.

Locale: Grand Hotel Duchi d'Aosta.  
Transportation: Not needed. Same locale.

US Participants:  
Governor Whitman



Ambassador Brill, Department of State  
Daniel Magraw, Office of International Activities  
Stephen Johnson, Office of Prevention, Pesticides & Toxic Substances  
Ramona Trovato, Office of Children's Health Protection  
Paul Cough, notetaker.

10:00 AM -  
1:30 PM

Plenary Session ("Second Working Session")

Simultaneous Interpretation: Available.

Locale: Building of the Regional Government for Friuli Venezia Giulia  
Transportation: Walking distance.

First Part: Discussion of Climate Change

Role for Administrator: To present short remarks on Climate, respond for US delegation. Proposed remarks in Briefing Book. Issue paper in on Climate Negotiations in Briefing Book.

US Participants:

Governor Whitman  
Ambassador Brill, Department of State  
Daniel Magraw, Office of International Activities  
John Beale, Office of Air & Radiation

Second Part: Sustainable Development

Role for Administrator: To present short remarks on ideas for Second World Summit for Sustainable Development. Respond for US Delegation. Proposed remarks in Briefing Book. Sustainable Development issue papers in Briefing Book.

US Participants:

Governor Whitman  
Ambassador Brill, Department of State  
Daniel Magraw, Office of International Activities  
Stephen Johnson, Office of Prevention, Pesticides, & Toxic Substances

Viewing Room: Other US Delegates.

Control Room: Paulo Almeida, Office of International Activities

2:00 PM  
3:00 PM

Working Luncheon - Ministers + one, (i.e. National Focal Point)

Locale: Regional Government Building Friuli Venezia Giulia

Transportation: same locale as before.

US Participants:

Governor Whitman

James Morant, US National Focal Point

3:00 PM

Bilateral Meeting (confirmed): **Dutch Environment Minister Jan Pronk**  
(who has been invited as special guest, in capacity as chairman of COP6.)

3:30 PM

Role for Administrator: To lead informal conversation. Country paper in Briefing Book. Topics: climate change, US-Dutch cooperation.

Interpretation: Not necessary.

Locale: Regional Government Building Friuli Venezia Giulia

Transportation: same locale as before.

US Participants:

Governor Whitman

Ambassador Brill, Department of State

Daniel Magraw, Office of International Activities

John Beale, Office of Air & Radiation

Paul Cough, notetaker.

3:30 PM

Excursion - Ministers + one.

Role for Administrator: No formal requirements.

1. Visit to Miramare Marine Reserve
2. Visit to Miramare Castle for opening of Art Exhibit for the Hermitage Collection, hosted by Italian Minister Bordon and Russian Minister Yatskevitch.
3. Visit to the International Research Centres of Trieste.

US Participants:

Governor Whitman

Kelly Glazier, Special Assistant

Transportation: Italians to provide.

3:30 PM

Communiqué negotiations - National Focal Points to work on final draft.

7:00 PM

Locale: Regional Government Building Friuli Venezia Giulia

Transportation: same locale as before.

US Participant: James Morant

Control Room: Paulo Almeida, and other delegates to support communiqué negotiations.

7:30 PM

Concert - for Ministers & Delegations.  
Performance by Trieste Orchestra, directly by Daniel Oren.

Role for Administrator: No remarks required.

Locale: Teatro Verdi  
Transportation: Walking distance to hotel.

9:00 PM

Dinner - for Ministers & Delegation.

Role for Administrator: No remarks required.

Locale: Palazzo Revoltella  
Transportation: Italians to provide.

9:30 PM  
?

Communiqué negotiations - National Focal Points to work on final draft.

US Participant: James Morant

Control Room: Paulo Almeida, and other delegates (as necessary)

Locale: Regional Government Building Friuli Venezia Giulia  
Transportation: Italians to provide.

#### **Sunday, March 4**

8:00 AM

Recommend that arrangements be made to send the luggage of Governor Whitman & her traveling party to Venice/Marco Polo airport, along with passports and airline tickets for check-in and boarding passes.

8:30 AM

Working Breakfast - Ministers & National Focal Points to discuss communiqué.

Role for Administrator: To comment, as necessary.

Location: Grand Hotel Duchi d'Aosta.  
Transportation: same hotel as before, or walking distance.

US Participants:  
Governor Whitman



James Morant, US National Focal Point.

9:30 AM

Bilateral Meeting (confirmed): **German Minister Jürgen Trittin** and his delegation.

Role for Administrator: To lead informal conversation. Country paper available in Briefing Book. Topics: Introductory exchange, climate negotiations.

Location: Hotel Duchi d'Aosta

Transportation: as locale as before.

US Participants:

Governor Whitman

Ambassador Brill, Department of State

Daniel Magraw, Office of International Activities

John Beale, Office of Air & Radiation

Stephen Johnson, Office of Prevention, Pesticides & Toxic Substances.

Ramona Trovato, Office of Children's Health Protection

Paul Cough, notetaker

German Participants:

Minister Jürgen Trittin

Dr. Susan Lottermöser, personal assistant

Andreas Gallas, Director-General, International Department

Dr. Karsten Sach, Division Chief, International Cooperation, Global Conventions, & Climate Change.

10:00 AM

Plenary Session ("Third Working Session") Ministers + three to discuss Environment & Health. Final approval of Communiqué.

12:30 PM

Locale: Regional Government Building Friuli Venezia Giulia

Transportation: Walking distance.

First Part: Environment & Health

Role for Administrator: To present short remarks on Environment & Health issues, respond for US delegation. Proposed remarks in Briefing Book. Issue paper in on Environment & Health issues in Briefing Book.

US Participants:

Governor Whitman

Ambassador Brill, Department of State

Stephen Johnson, Office of Prevention, Pesticides & Toxic Substances

Ramona Trovato, Office of Children's Health Protection

Second Part: Approval of Final Communiqué

Role for Administrator: To convey views of US delegation, as advised by US National Focal Point.

US Participants:

Governor Whitman

Ambassador Brill, Department of State

Daniel Magraw, Office of International Activities

James Morant, US National Focal Point

Viewing Room: Other US Delegates.

Control Room: Paul Cough

**Departure**

12:30 PM

Governor Whitman, Tina Kreisher, Kelly Glazier depart for Venice/Marco Polo Airport, to begin return to US.

Transporation: Italians to provide limousine and escort officer.

2:30 PM

Lufthansa Flight departure time. Governor Whitman has confirmed seat.

12:30 PM

Press Conference - Ministers.

1:30 PM

US Participant: none (Governor has departed)

Locale: Regional Government Building Friuli Venezia Giulia

Transportation: same locale as before.

1:30 PM

Luncheon - Ministers + National Focal Points.

US Participants:

Daniel Magraw, Office of International Activities

James Morant, US National Focal Point

Locale: Regional Government Building Friuli Venezia Giulia

Transportation: same locale as before

End official program.

**Monday, March 5**

7:00 AM

US Delegation checks out of hotels, ground transportation to airports.

Transportation: Italians to provide

EPA Delegates to Venice/Marco Polo Airport (80 minutes travel time.)

Ambassador Brill to Trieste airport (20 minutes travel time)

8:15 PM

Ambassador Brill departs Lufthansa flight 2686

10:15 AM

EPA delegates depart via Delta 8567 to Paris/Charles de Gaulle.

12:00 Noon

Arrive Paris/Charles de Gaulle

1:15 PM

Depart Delta 8252 to Washington/Dulles.

4:10 PM

Arrive Washington/Dulles. End Travel.





## G8 - Final Communiqué

Paul Almeida to: Kelly Glazier, Khary Cauthen, Robert Fabricant

03/06/2001 09:33 AM

Cc: Daniel Magraw, James Morant, Paul Cough, Jessica Furey

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To Kelly and Khary:

I received this morning an electronic copy of the final communiqué as approved at the conclusion of the G8 Environment Ministers meeting in Trieste, Italy. This version was provided to us by Roberto Binatti of the Italian Ministry of Environment, and Federica Signoretti of the US Embassy in Rome confirmed that this is the final communiqué. I compared this version to the fax copy (which I gave you yesterday under the provisional heading "apparently final") and found that both copies are the same, so that little mystery has been resolved. Also, with this electronic version you can print up a clean copy for Governor Whitman, if you need to.

To Bob Fabricant:

Kelly asked me to provide Counsel's Office a copy of the final communiqué of the G8 Environment Ministers meeting and, as you see from my above note to her, I am confident now that we have the final version for the record. Let me know if there is anything else you need to know about this event.



G8 Env 01 Final Draft\_COMMUNIQUE

Paulo Almeida  
European Union & Member States Affairs  
Office of International Activities, mailcode 2650R  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20460  
tel: 202/564-6401  
fax: 202/565-2412

## **Communiqué**

### **G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting in Trieste, 2-4 March 2001**

1. We, the Environment Ministers of the eight major industrialized countries and the European Commissioner responsible for the Environment, have met from 2 to 4 March 2001 in Trieste, Italy as a follow up to our last meeting in Otsu, Japan in 2000 to discuss challenging environmental issues. Discussions centred on three key themes: I. Climate Change; II. Sustainable Development towards Johannesburg 2002; III. Environment and Health. We call upon the chair to forward this communiqué to the chair of the Genoa Summit of Heads of State and Government.

#### **Introduction**

2. As this new millennium begins, we must take stock of the range of complex global environmental challenges to be addressed to achieve sustainable development which must be met with short and long-term actions. We share the strong concerns about the environmental threats for our planet.

We must exercise vigorously our leadership to counter these threats and to live up to our responsibilities.

#### **I. Climate Change**

##### **A. Promoting timely global action to meet the challenges of climate change**

3. "Emissions of greenhouse gases and aerosols due to human activities continue to alter the atmosphere in ways that are expected to affect the climate.

There is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities.

The globally averaged surface temperature is projected to increase by 1,4 to 5,8°C over the period 1990 to 2100. The projected rate of warming is much larger than the observed changes during the 20<sup>th</sup> century."

( Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change-IPCC, WG I, Third Assessment Report – January 2001).

4. "Scientific studies show that human health, ecological systems, and socio-economic sectors (e.g. hydrology and water resources, food and fiber production, coastal systems, and human settlements), all of which are vital to sustainable development, are sensitive to changes in climate – including both the magnitude and rate of climate changes – as well as to changes in climate variability." (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change-IPCC, Special Report, Regional Impacts of Climate Change: An Assessment of Vulnerability)

5. We express our concern about the seriousness of the situation according to the findings of the IPCC report. We commit ourselves at the resumed COP6 to strive to reach agreement on outstanding political issues and to ensure in a cost-effective manner the environmental integrity of the Kyoto Protocol, making full use of all opportunities, including ministerial meetings. A successful outcome at COP 6-bis is necessary to allow early entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. For most countries this means no later than 2002, with timely ratification processes.

6. We recognize the importance of continuing consultations on issues such as sinks and the Kyoto Mechanisms and compliance, to lay the basis for decisions at the resumed COP 6.

We agree that efficient, transparent and clear rules on the Kyoto Mechanisms are important to achieve the goals of the Kyoto Protocol and that a comprehensive and strong compliance system, supported by a reliable system of monitoring, reporting and review will facilitate compliance and discourage non-compliance.

7. Furthermore, we commit to take the lead by strengthening and implementing national programs and actions, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as well as to promote and disseminate environmentally sound technologies and practices and renewable energy sources. In addition, we look forward to concrete recommendations from the G8 Renewable Energy Task Force established by the Heads of State and Government at the Okinawa Summit as stated in paragraph 66 of the Okinawa Communiqué.

8. Achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention will require much greater efforts in developed countries, and developing countries. We reaffirm our responsibilities to take the lead in combating climate change. We also welcome those actions already being taken by developing countries and encourage them to strengthen their efforts in this field.

We recognise the importance of capacity building and technology transfer, as well as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), in order to assist and support developing countries in addressing climate change.

9. We recognise the findings of the IPCC that some countries may be particularly vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change, namely small island developing states and least developed countries. We also acknowledge the need to continue supporting adaptation measures by those countries.

10. We recognise the importance of capacity building and technology transfer, as well as Joint Implementation, in order to assist and support countries with economies in transition in addressing climate change.

#### B. Strengthening domestic actions

11. All G8 countries have already begun and commit themselves to take strong domestic actions to tackle global climate change. We note the benefit of showing demonstrable progress in the years ahead. G8 countries will submit transparent and accountable information on domestic actions as required by the Climate Change Convention.

We confirm that the use of the Kyoto mechanisms will be supplemental to domestic actions.

12. We recognise that a firm consensus for action on climate change is needed and that all sectors of society must be called upon to play their part in implementing change. Addressing social and employment issues is a matter of fundamental importance to promoting consensus.

13. Using the opportunities and advantages of the market and sending the right signals to the market are important for effectively addressing climate change. G8 countries are introducing measures that may include market mechanisms and will promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. We applaud the many private companies, civic groups, and individuals that are working to reduce their emissions. We congratulate, for example, businesses that have adopted voluntary programs, including innovative market-oriented approaches. These efforts demonstrate that the private sector, through the development of new technologies and the adoption of energy-efficient practices, can play a central role in meeting the challenge of climate change. We pledge to encourage and facilitate further voluntary actions by civil society now and to exchange information about how we can develop more effective public-private partnerships.



## **II. Sustainable Development towards Johannesburg 2002**

### **Preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002**

14. G8 Environment Ministers appreciate the decision of the UN General Assembly A55/199 accepting the offer of the Republic of South Africa to host the World Summit, and recommending attendance by Heads of State and Government.

15. The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development presents a special opportunity to review past progress and to identify and anticipate new and emerging challenges that we will face in efforts to achieve sustainable development. We must find ways to ensure that globalisation promotes sustainable development to the benefit of all. Equally it will be essential to capture the benefits of technology for sustainable development.

16. The Summit should identify ways to promote better integration and coherence between the global development agenda, poverty eradication and global environment protection. We reaffirm the OECD Environmental International Development Target. The Summit should take forward looking action oriented decisions, particularly on sustainable energy and water. In this context, we look forward at the international conference on Freshwater (Bonn 3-7 December 2001) to contribute to the agenda setting in this field. Furthermore we would support the inclusion of health and environment as an element of the agenda for the Summit.

17. Recognizing that the majority of the world's population are now living in urban areas, we underscore the importance of promoting sustainable communities, including through local agenda 21's. We encourage the inclusion of these issues at the 2002 World Summit, and in this regard look forward to the outcomes of the June 2001 special session of the UN General Assembly reviewing the implementation of the habitat agenda (sustainable human settlements).

18. We also emphasise the need to integrate environmental, social and economic policy making, including through the elaboration and formulation of national sustainable development strategies.

All countries should strive to mobilize their public and private domestic resources towards this end.

We reaffirm the crucial role of partnerships between countries, through the private sector, market based approaches, and through the mobilization of international resources.

We commit ourselves to assume leadership in changing unsustainable production and consumption patterns. Measures identified must be backed by specific means of implementation.

19. We stress the need for early and effective preparations at all levels. We recognize that the engagement of civil society (citizens, non-governmental organisations, workers and business organizations, indigenous groups) will be critical to the success of Johannesburg Summit in 2002. Their involvement must be assured throughout the preparatory process as well as in implementing and monitoring its results.

20. The private sector has emerged as a global actor that has a significant impact on the environmental trends through its investment and technology decisions. A more active involvement by business in efforts to promote sustainable development, as well as a greater commitment to a new culture of environmental stewardship, should be pursued.

### **Environmental Governance, and integration of environmental policy into other sectorial policies**

21. The strengthening of international environmental governance is important to meet the challenges of the 21st century and to implement multilateral environmental agreements. Effective, accountable governance not only helps to strengthen democracy and human rights, promote economic prosperity and social cohesion, and reduce poverty, but is critical to enhance environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources, and deepen confidence in government and public administration.

22. Furthermore, we underline that environmental considerations should be taken into account throughout the negotiations of the next WTO round with a view to achieving by the end of the round an overall outcome which respects global and regional environmental commitments and contributes to the advancement of sustainable development. The new round should maximise the potential for positive synergies between trade liberalization, environmental protection and economic and social development, including through the phasing out of environmentally harmful subsidies.

23. The approaching WSSD should serve as a catalyst to encourage innovative thinking, based on sound analysis and supported by political will and high-level engagement, on cost-effective measures to advance the coordination and implementation of existing legal and institutional mechanisms of international environmental governance. Within this context, we will strengthen our effort to ensure that globalization supports sustainable development.

24. We call on internationally operating enterprises to support the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Global Compact Initiative of UN Secretary General Kofi Annan to foster their realisation, thus promoting and protecting human rights, labour standards and the environment in their foreign direct investment. Relevant international institutions should examine which activities could further these goals.

25. We underline the need to improve UNEP's coordinating role in international environmental management and the need to foster voluntary exchanges of information between all international environmental institutions and bodies with a largely environmental remit, to provide coherence, in particular on a thematic basis, among schedules, assessments, reporting strategies and actions, mindful of autonomous nature of the separate treaties involved; improve existing structures of co-operation between Conventions and between their Secretariats, notably within thematic clusters; and reinforce the links between environmental and non environmental institutions increasing the participation of civil society.

26. We welcome the UNEP Governing Council Decision (Nairobi, February 5-9, 2001) to establish "an open-ended Intergovernmental Group to undertake a comprehensive policy-oriented assessment of existing institutional weakness as well as future needs and options for strengthened international environmental governance, including the financing of UNEP". We commit to support the process and look forward to its results feeding into the preparation for the WSSD. The 10<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission on Sustainable Development acting as the preparatory body for the World Summit should also address the issue in the broader context of multilateral efforts on sustainable development with the objective of enhancing policy coherence and implementation.

27. The strengthening of international environmental governance should be based on existing structures, in particular UNEP, with its headquarters in Nairobi, with a view to adapting them to new requirements.

28. Stable, predictable and adequate funding is a prerequisite for improving governance of international institutions. As regards UNEP, various methods could be contemplated to achieve

this. All countries should be ready to play their part in the common effort.

29. We continue to recognize the serious environmental effects of violations of MEAs and the need to prevent them. We continue to support broad participation in, effective implementation of, and compliance with existing MEAs. Consideration should be given to ways of making them more effective, including by studying which compliance mechanisms would be most appropriate. We appreciate the ongoing activities by UNEP and the G8 Lyon Group Law Enforcement project on Environmental Crime, particularly concerning exchange of information and other cooperative efforts.

30. We note the general orientation of donors to contribute substantially to the third replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and recognize its vital role in improving and protecting the global environment as well as in the implementation of the Rio conventions and most recently the convention on persistent organic pollutants.

31. G8 Environment Ministers stress the importance of, and the need to promote, international, regional and global cooperation among states, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organisations, for the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its component. We endorse the concept of sustainable development in all economic, social and ecological areas of societal life and the concept of access to genetic resources and related "benefit sharing" on the basis of relevant international agreements.

32. The G8 countries stress the importance of capacity building to ensure biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. We encourage countries to improve policies, legislation, guidelines and fiscal and enforcement measures for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

33. The G8 countries also take note of the necessity to build support for strengthened action to ensure protection and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources and in this regard we look forward to an effective first intergovernmental review of the global programme of action for the protection of the marine environment, which is scheduled for November 2001 in Montreal, Canada.

#### **Environmental Guidelines for Export Credit Agencies**

34. Export Credit Agencies (ECAs), given their important function in supporting export trade and facilitating investment in economic development and infrastructure projects, can play a key leadership role in fostering sustainable development.

ECAs should therefore take necessary actions to ensure that environmentally negative impacts, both local and global, arising from the projects benefiting from their support are mitigated and minimized.

35. The potential of ECAs to contribute to sustainable development needs to be fostered through a strong and effective commitment of the international community to quickly develop and implement common binding environmental guidelines for ECAs' for encouraging strengthened integration of environmental consideration in investment decisions. These common guidelines should be based on the practices of other internationally recognized, publicly supported multilateral finance agencies such as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank. ECAs should also adopt common measures to increase the transparency of their decision making process, including public access to environmental information, public consultation and consideration of relevant elements of the recommendations of the World Commission on Dams (WCD).



36. We therefore welcome and urge special effort to meet the commitment taken by the G8 Heads of State and Government in Cologne and Okinawa to develop common environmental guidelines for ECAs by the July, 2001 G8 Summit. We welcome the work carried out so far within the OECD towards common approaches on the environment and on officially supported export credits, look forward to the report on progress of the OECD Export Credit Group (ECG) to the OECD Ministerial Council 2001, and call for increased and urgent attention to this issue to ensure its successful and rapid completion.

### **III. Environment and Health**

37. The protection of human health and the prevention of environmental-related diseases are one of the fundamental objectives in our current and future environmental policy.

Our policies should be based on the precautionary approach, as set forth in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, in order to reduce adverse impacts on the environment and to address risks on human health. We also recognize the need to promote actions aimed to an integration of environmental and health consideration into the other policies.

38. Water quality and ensuring the safety of drinking water and recreational water continues to be a challenge in many G8 countries and we must also work collectively to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition. The improvement of water quality and the increased access to safe drinking water and sanitation in these countries should be considered as priorities for the cooperation policies in environmental field. We commit to improve the research, data collection and information exchanges on environmental and health risk assessment connected with emissions of pollutants in the environmental media, with particular emphasis to freshwater. We confirm the provision contained in paragraph 13 of the Communiqué of the G8 Environment Ministers meeting of Otsu 2000 regarding the security from floods, droughts and other natural hazards.

39. The improvement of air quality, particularly in urban areas affected by increasing levels of smog, particulate matter and other forms of air pollution, continues to be an important environmental health challenge faced by G8 and many other countries. We commit to improve the collection, assessment, and dissemination of air quality data and to cooperate on risk assessment and science-based approaches that reduce emissions of major air pollutants and their transport across borders.

40. G8 Environment Ministers consider food safety to be of utmost importance. Maintenance of effective food safety systems and public confidence in them assumes critical importance in public policy.

41. We underline the importance of national and international environment and health agencies working together to address environmental health issues and note successes such as the policies arising from the 2nd European Conference on Environment and Health in Helsinki and the 3rd Conference in London in 1999. We also note with great pleasure that Health and Environment is a theme of the March 2001 Meeting of Environment Ministers of the Americas.

We recognize the need to strengthen the co-operation between national environment and health policy makers and to support the collaboration among sectoral international organizations such as UNEP, FAO and WHO, as well as the integration between international processes involving Health and Environment matters. We also recognize the promotion of partnership among governments, industries and other bodies and associations as a way to improve standards and to secure benefits to public health, with particular attention to the chemicals management.

42. We welcome the successful conclusion of the negotiations of the Global Convention on

Persistent Organic Pollutants held in December 2000. We will increase our efforts in supporting the signature and the early entry into force of the Convention, as well as for reducing the health and environment impact caused by the use of these highly toxic chemicals. We are strongly committed to supporting and facilitating the implementation of the Convention by developing countries and countries with economies in transition through technical and financial assistance. We also commit ourselves to implement international projects aimed to improve our knowledge of the safe use of chemicals; the risks that can be involved in their manufacture, release into the environment and disposal; and the means to avoid or reduce risks. We are further committed to promoting internationally the development of national Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) schemes compatible among countries, which at a minimum have the characteristics identified in the Priorities for Action at Forum III of the IFCS and which include a core set of chemicals (i.e. POPs chemicals, heavy metals, ozone depleting chemicals), as a means to increase access to information and recognizing that communities have a right-to-know about chemicals in the environment.

43. We welcome the decisions of the UNEP Governing Council to initiate a global assessment of mercury and its compounds, and to examine the need for a strategic approach to chemicals management.

44. We reaffirm our commitment to ratify the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure (PIC) for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

#### **Environmental health of children and other particularly vulnerable groups**

45. Protecting the health of our children is a shared fundamental value. We recognize the special vulnerability of children to environmental threats and are committed to working together to do our utmost to remove those threats. We recognize that poverty and insufficient protection from environmental threats are often found in tandem. We will work together to address the most serious environmental health threats, including microbiological and chemical contaminants in drinking water, air pollution that exacerbates illness and death from asthma and other respiratory problems, polluted water, toxic substances and pesticides.

We recall the attention of the G8 Members on the protection of the health of particularly vulnerable categories of people such as children, the elderly, pregnant women, and persons who are immunocompromised exposed to environmental-related health risks, indigenous people who rely directly on the natural environment for food and shelter, and of those populations affected by severe diseases related to the poverty.

46. We attach high importance to the Declaration of the Environment Leaders of the eight on Children's Environmental Health, 1997, and to "the special vulnerability of children and reproductive health to environmental threats" as contained in the WHO/UNECE Declaration of London on Environment and Health of June 1999 and in the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation Council Resolution on Children's Health and the Environment of June 2000.

47. We recommit ourselves to take initiative for a rapid implementation of the two Declarations in our own countries, in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition. We look forward to the joint Italy-US international workshop to be held in Rome in November 2001 on the development of strategies to address childhood asthma. We also encourage participation in the Children's Environmental Health II: A Global Forum for Action taking place in September 2001, Washington DC and in the UNICEF Special Summit on Children in New York.

48. In this regard we underline the related risks associated with air pollution in urban areas, and

we recognise the relevant role of all levels of government and of the national and regional initiatives towards promoting more sustainable cities. We note the particular importance of traffic and transport in contributing to air quality deterioration, in developing and developed countries alike, and stress the need to ensure the integration of urban and regional planning and national innovation policy in the transportation sector within the environment and health debate. These issues confront developing and developed countries alike.

49. We look forward to continuing our cooperation and dialogue on this important issue.

#### **IV. Edict of the Taliban leadership on destruction of all statues and shrines in Afghanistan**

50. Mindful that the diversity of natural and human systems is at the core of sustainable development, we express dismay and shock at reports of the edict of the Taliban leadership ordering the destruction of all statues and shrines in Afghanistan. We strongly urge the Taliban leadership not to implement this deeply tragic decision and fully support the efforts of UNESCO to this end. Afghanistan's rich cultural heritage is of vital importance not only to the people of the Afghanistan but also to the world as a whole.



**Jacob Moss**

07/11/01 07:24 PM

To: Karen Knutson (b)(6)

cc: Tom Gibson/DC/USEPA/US, Rob Brenner/DC/USEPA/US  
Subject: Re: Q&A's

Karen, per your request, here's some quick Q&As on where we are with the NEP implementation. (b) (5)  
(b) (5) let me know if this fits the bill. - Jacob



WH Q&A.w

(b) (5)



Karen Knutson (b)(6)

07/11/01 05:25 PM

To: (b) (2)

cc: Jacob Moss/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, tom\_fulton@os.doi.gov,  
eric.ruff@ios.doi.gov, joseph.kelliher@hq.doe.gov,  
kmurphy@osec.doc.gov, dina.ellis@do.treas.gov,  
mcmanusmt@state.gov,

Subject: Re: Q&A's



HELP! Can someone get back to me with their status on this request? I have a bunch of info hungry senior staff breathing down my neck.

Karen Y. Knutson 07/11/2001 11:40:55 AM  
(Embedded image moved to file: PIC15696.PCX)

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: Catherine J. Martin

Subject: Q&A's

IN preparation for MOnday's town hall meetings across the country - we are putting together a Q&A book - but we need to know what is on the forefront in your agencies. Will you do me a great favor of putting together 5 - 10 potential questions -- and answers - about things that the VP or one of your cabinet members may get hit up on in the town hall meetings!!

For example:

(b) (5)



Of course - this is a fire drill and we need this yesterday.....

HOW about by 4:00 today???

Don't you love getting e-mail from me?

KK

Message Sent

To:

Moss.Jacob@epamail.epa.gov @ inet  
Tom.Fulton@OS.DOI.gov @ inet  
Eric.Ruff@ios.doi.gov @ inet  
Joseph.Kelliher@HQ.DOE.gov @ inet  
KMurphy@Osec.doc.gov @ inet

Dina.Ellis@do.treas.gov @ inet  
McManusmt@State.gov @ inet



PIC15696.P

Three pages of Q&A's redacted (b)(5)



Jacob Moss

07/12/01 05:15 PM

To: Jeff Holmstead/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Jessica  
Furey/DC/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc: Rob Brenner/DC/USEPA/US  
Subject: docs

Here's the primary docs I gave to the Gov this morning, and the Q&As I sent Karen (on her urgent request) last night

(b) (5)

Jacob

(b) (5)



**Jacob Moss**

07/12/01 05:39 PM

To: Tom Gibson/DC/USEPA/US  
cc: Jeff Holmstead/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Tina  
Kreisher/DC/USEPA/US@EPA  
Subject: docs

Tom, below are the docs I gave to the Gov this am (and a Q&A piece I didn't give her). And as requested,  
here's the talking pts that she's used in the past: (b) (5)

(b) (5)

- Jacob



(b) (5)

----- Forwarded by Jacob Moss/DC/USEPA/US on 07/12/01 05:36 PM -----



**Jacob Moss**

07/12/01 05:15 PM

To: Jeff Holmstead/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Jessica  
Furey/DC/USEPA/US@EPA  
cc: Rob Brenner/DC/USEPA/US  
Subject: docs

Here's the primary docs I gave to the Gov this morning, and the Q&As I sent Karen (on her urgent  
request) last night (b) (5)

(b) (5)



(b) (5)

Eleven pages of attachment redacted (b)(5)



Objectives

- To set the general tone for upcoming negotiations at the minister-level in the lead-up to COP6-bis (late June - July 2001).

Key Points

- As the Bush Administration's first public statement on climate change, this is a chance to signal global leadership and commitment to effective action on this issue.
  - Highlight the broad consensus on the science -- there is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities.
  - Emphasize that climate change is a global problem that in the long term requires a global solution -- we must work together to resolve our differences within the G8 in order to provide the leadership necessary to reduce net global emissions of greenhouse gases.
  - Note that the United States is acting to reduce domestic greenhouse gas emissions through its successful voluntary programs and is exploring ways to do more through a multi-pollutant strategy that includes CO<sub>2</sub>.

(b) (5)



Background

- The EU has made an annual attempt at inserting language into the G8 Communique that would predetermine outcomes at the UNFCCC negotiations. This year, the Italians have signaled their willingness to avoid an all-out fight on language and settle for a conciliatory approach.
- Umbrella Group members and EU members are usually equally represented at the G8:  
*Umbrella: U.S., Japan, Canada, Russia*  
*EU: Germany, France, UK, Italy (and the Netherlands)*
- A tentative agreement between the Umbrella Group and the EU fell apart at COP-6 in November 2000. As has been the trend, Germany, France and Italy strongly criticized U.S. negotiating positions as not being aggressive enough. Recently, this criticism has been muted. The UK and Netherlands indicate support for many Umbrella positions.
- This is a chance to strengthen Umbrella alliances and communications with EU

members.

- Renew bilateral channels with sympathetic Dutch and U.K. Ministers.
- Acknowledge importance of relationship with Japan, our most important ally.

- Status of key negotiating issues:

(b) (5)



Ex-5

## *Pre-Brief on Climate Change for G8 Environment Ministers Meeting*

### Objective

- To set the general tone for upcoming negotiations at the minister-level in the lead-up to COP6-bis (late June - July 2001, date and location not yet determined).
- As the Bush Administration's first public statement on climate change, this is a chance to signal global leadership and commitment to effective action on this issue.

### Key Points

- Highlight the broad consensus on the science -- the recently released IPCC report indicates there is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities.
- Emphasize that climate change is a global problem that in the long term requires a global solution -- we must work together to resolve our differences within the G8 in order to provide the leadership necessary to reduce net global emissions of greenhouse gases.
- Note that the United States is acting to reduce domestic greenhouse gas emissions through its successful voluntary programs and is exploring ways to do more through a multi-pollutant strategy that includes CO<sub>2</sub>.

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• ***Status of Key Negotiating Issues***

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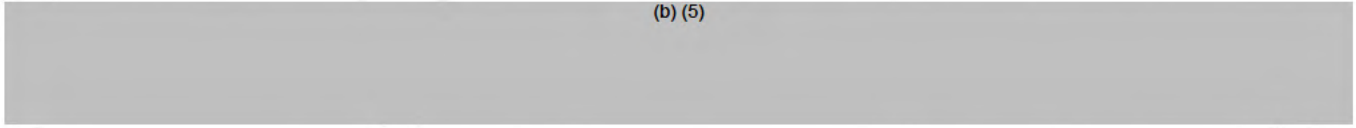


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## G8 Delegation Departure

Ramona Trovato, Stephen Johnson, James  
Paul Almeida to: Morant, Daniel Magraw, Anne Rowley, Paul  
Stolpman

02/28/2001 02:43 PM

Carolyn Hicks, Martha Berger, Dennis Leaf, Jackie Krieger, Pat  
Cc: Koshel, Lakita Stewart, Carla Veney, Martin Dieu, Catherine Allen,  
HowardEB

Dear friends:

If you haven't left already, you soon will leave on your trip to Trieste. Good luck and godspeed. Here are some final details that you, or your colleagues back in your office, might like to know:

Arrival: I have advised the Italians and the US Embassy that everyone will be arriving on Thursday, 1 March, at Venice/Marco Polo Airport. The Administrator and her traveling party will arrive at 11:30 AM. With the exception of Paul Cough (who will be arriving a few hours earlier) all the other EPA delegates will be arriving at 12:40 PM. The Italians will have a car to take Governor Whitman and Kelly Glazier to Trieste, immediately upon their arrival. A bus will then carry the rest of the US delegation after the arrival of the 12:40 PM flight.

Please let me know ASAP if you (or someone you know) is not arriving at Venice/Marco Polo Airport, or if this person is arriving after the 12:40 PM flight arrival. I wouldn't want the bus to leave without you, because it's a long walk to Trieste.

David Mullenex and Federica Signoretti of the US Embassy in Rome will meet the US delegation at the Venice/Marco Polo airport. If you arrive and do not see David or Federica or anyone else identified with the US embassy, then please call David or Federica. They both will be carrying cell phones. The numbers are:

Federica's cell phone  
from Italy  
David's

David and Federica should already be in Trieste, so you can send faxes or leave telephone messages for them at the Hotel Savoia Excelsior (which is where most of the US delegates will be staying). The numbers for the hotel are:

telephone: 011/39/040/77-441  
fax: 011/39/040/638-260

Governor Whitman, Kelly Glazier, Dan Magraw and Ambassador Brill of State/OES will be staying at the Grand Hotel Duchi d'Aosta. If you need to send contact them at their hotel, the numbers are:

telephone: 011/39/040/760-001  
fax: 011/39/040/366-092.

The US Delegation will also have a control room in the conference facility for the G8 environment ministers meeting. There will be a phone and fax in this room, but I don't have the numbers for these yet. I will send that to you later.

Late breaking news: Deputy Prime Minister Prescott will not be attending the Trieste meeting because he needs to manage the UK government's response to today's the Shelby rail disaster. DPM Prescott is responsible for Transport, as well as Environment, Regional Development and Housing. Either Environment Minister Michael Meacher or Lord Larry Whitty, Environment Minister in the House of Lords, will lead the UK Delegation to Trieste. I have confirmed with the UK that our bilateral meeting with them on Friday, at 8:00 PM, is still on.

Thanks for your participation and support.

Paulo Almeida  
European Union & Member States Affairs  
Office of International Activities, mailcode 2650R  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20460  
tel: 202/564-6401  
fax: 202/565-2412

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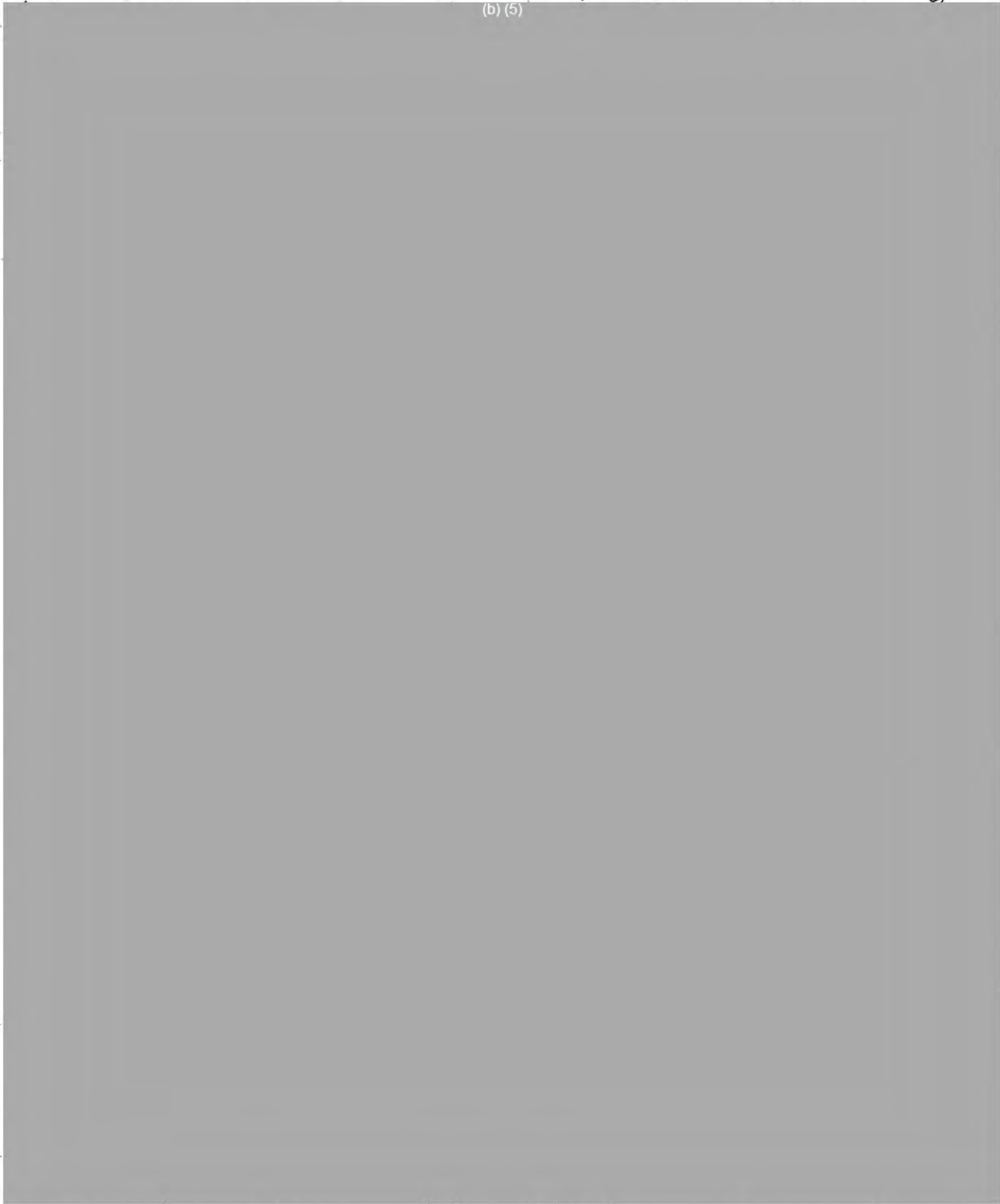
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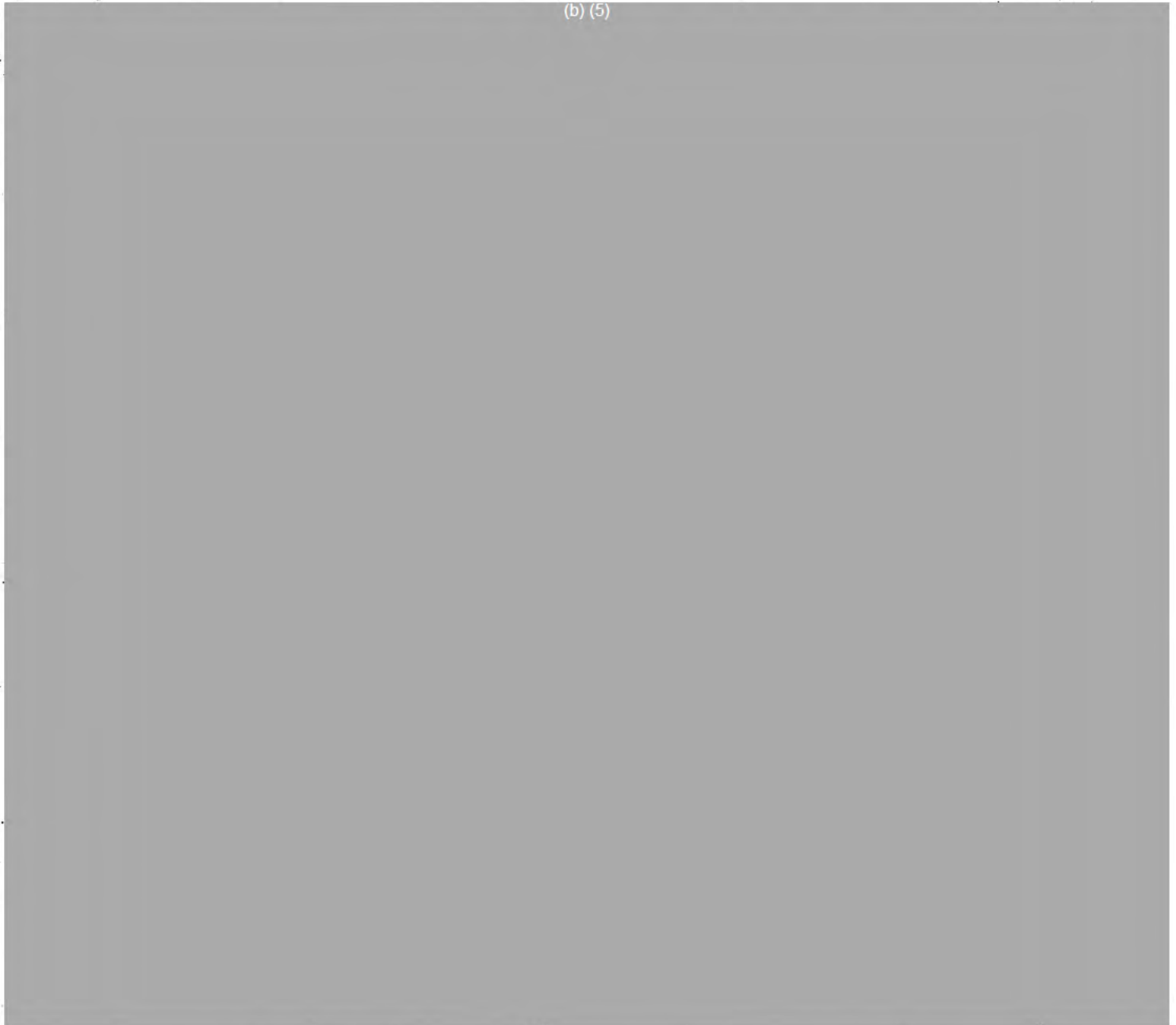


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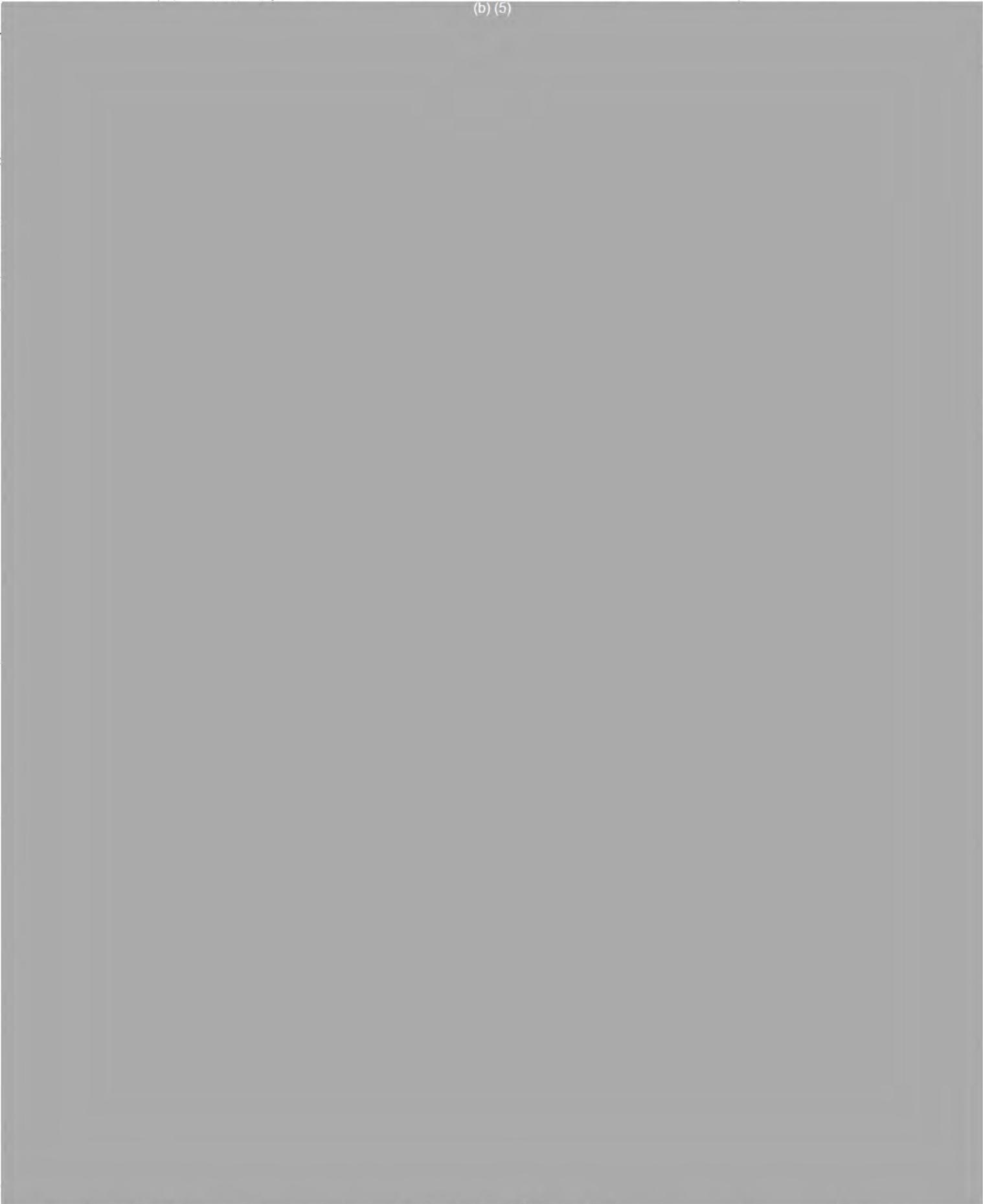


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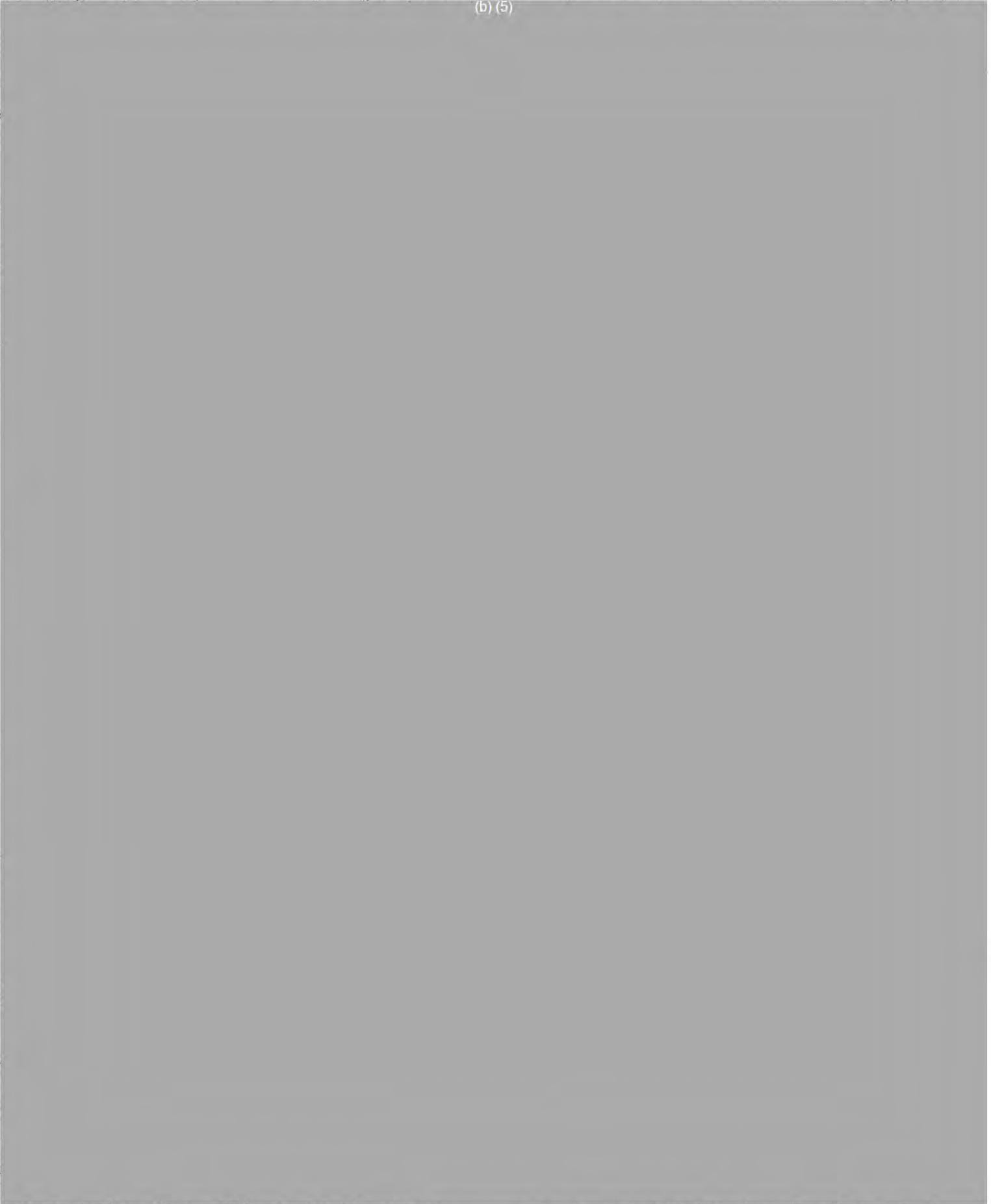






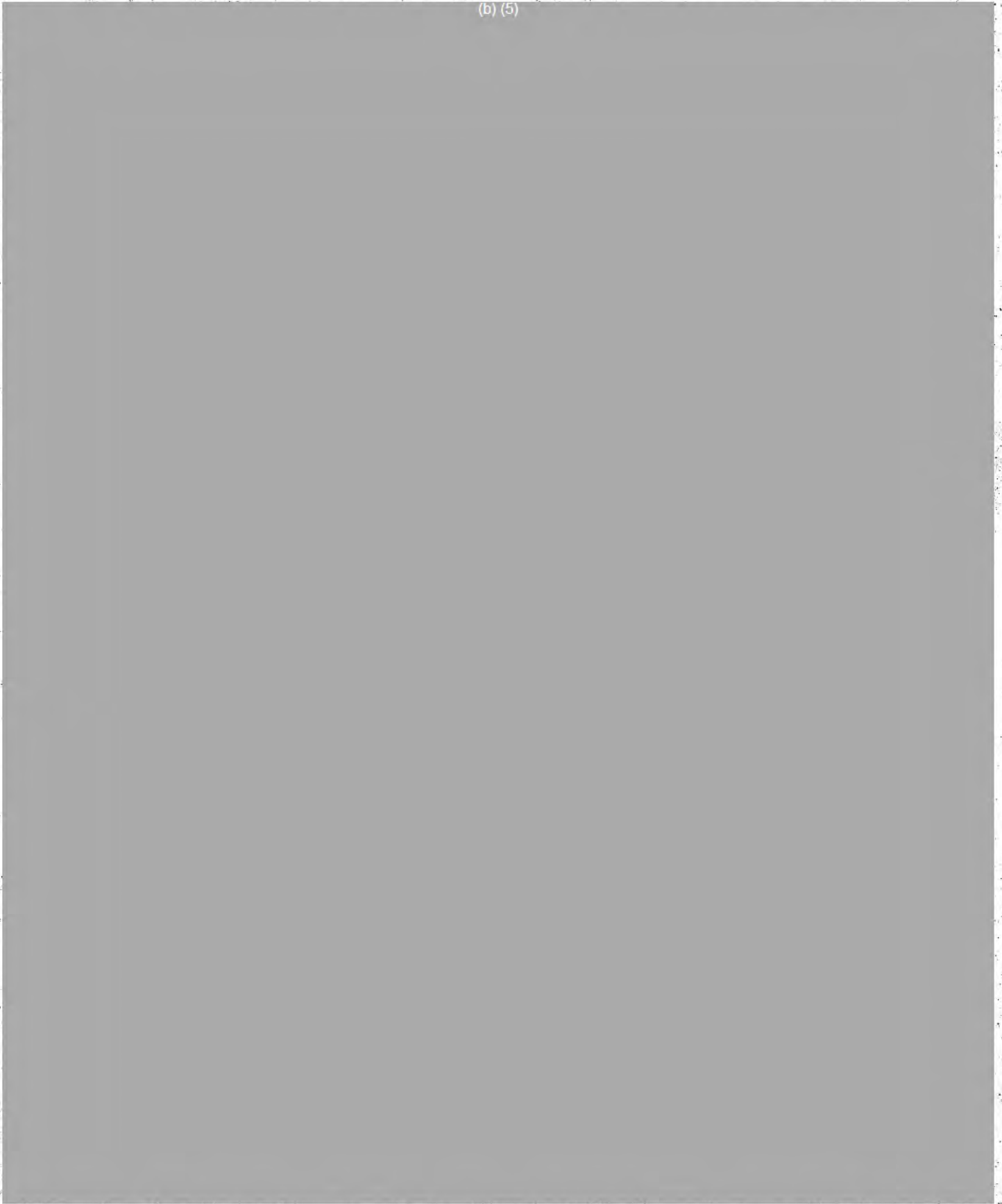
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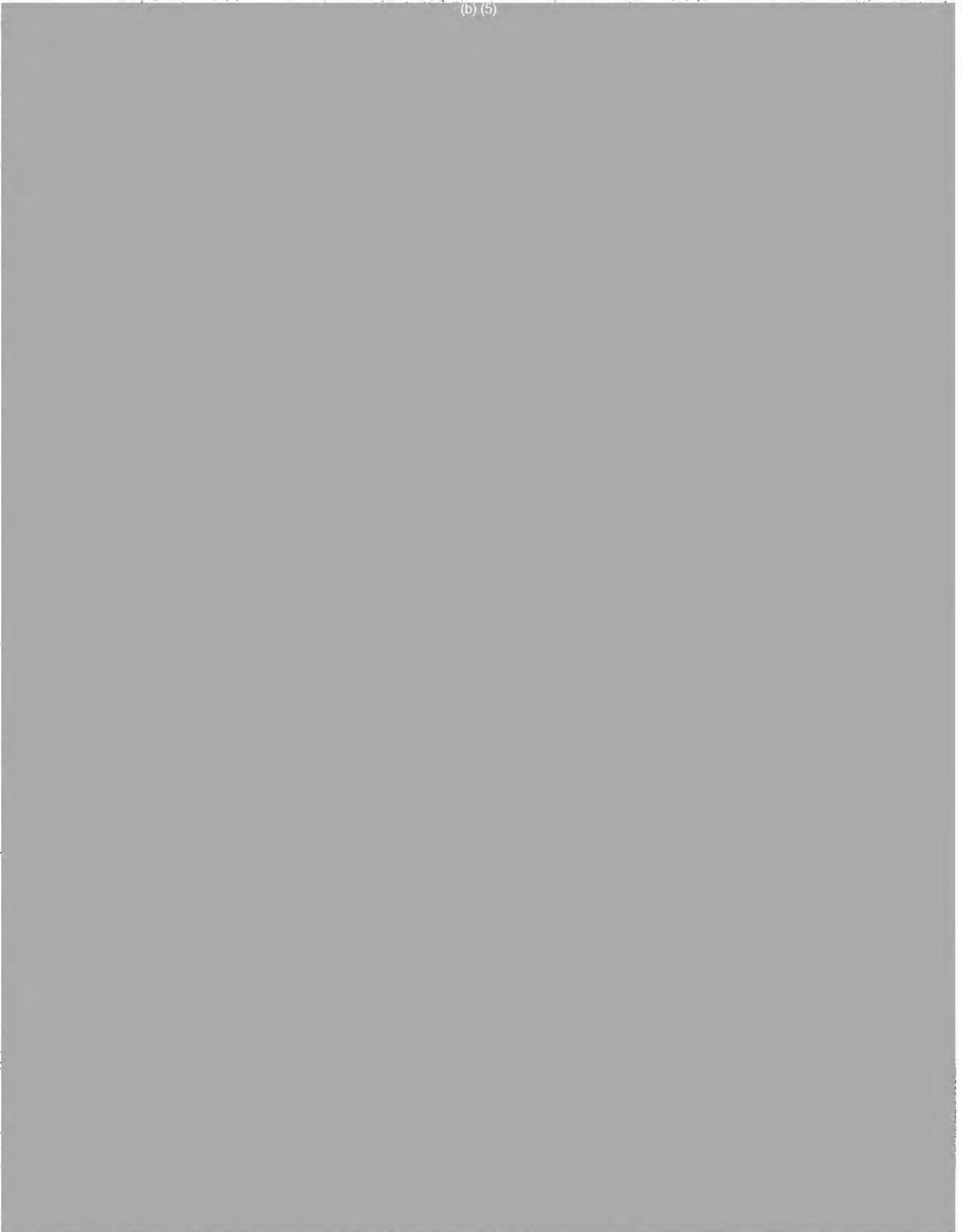


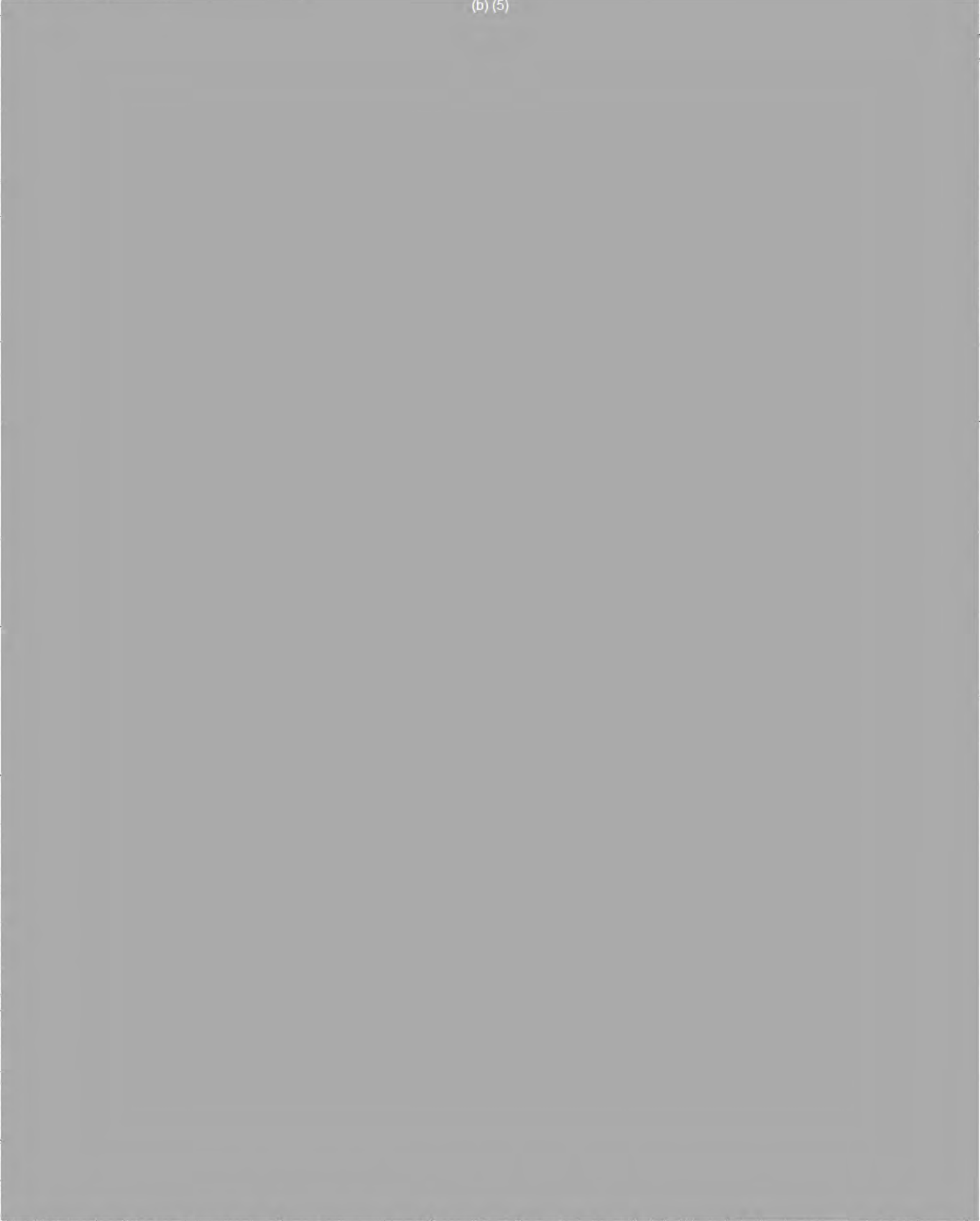
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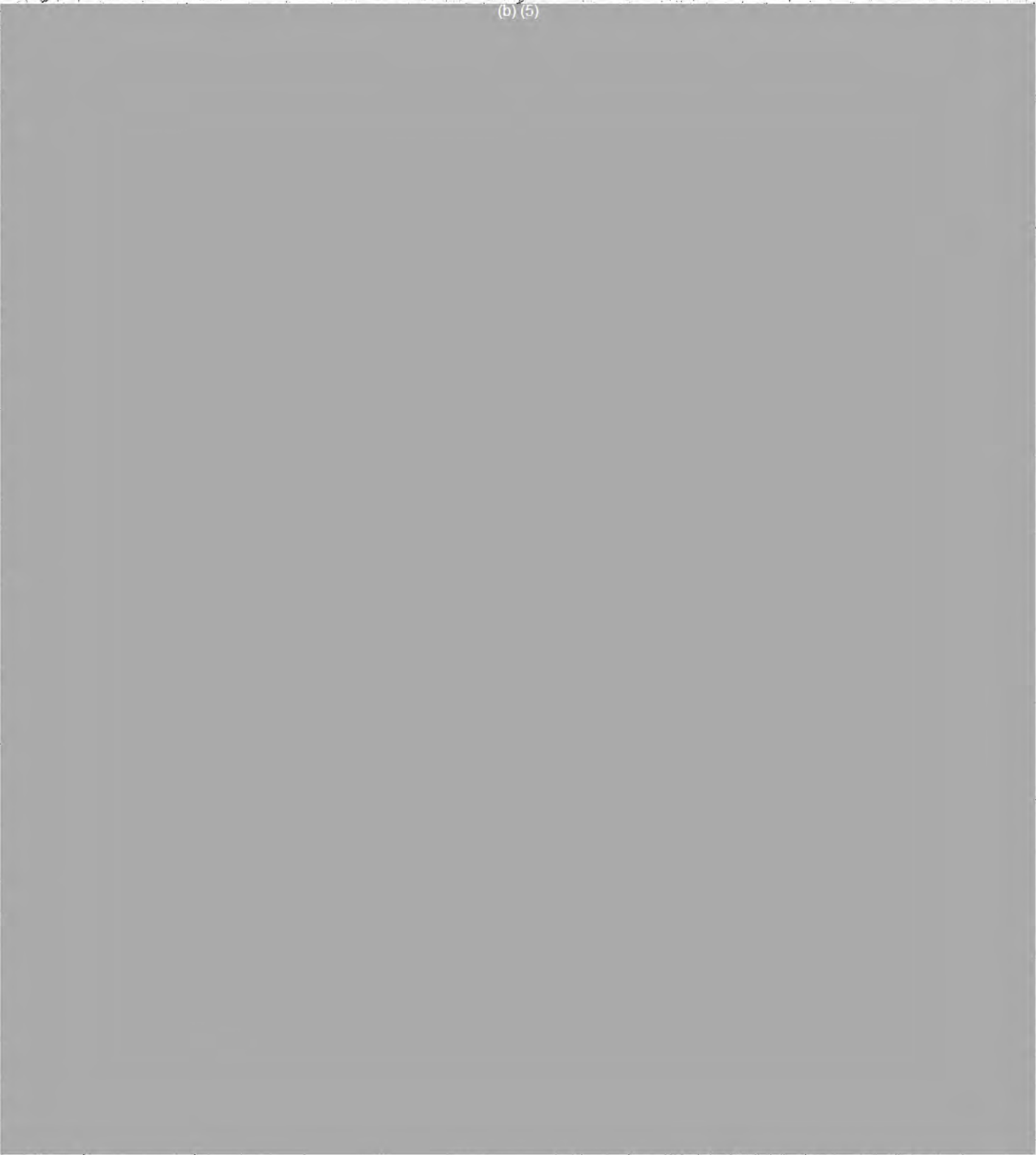
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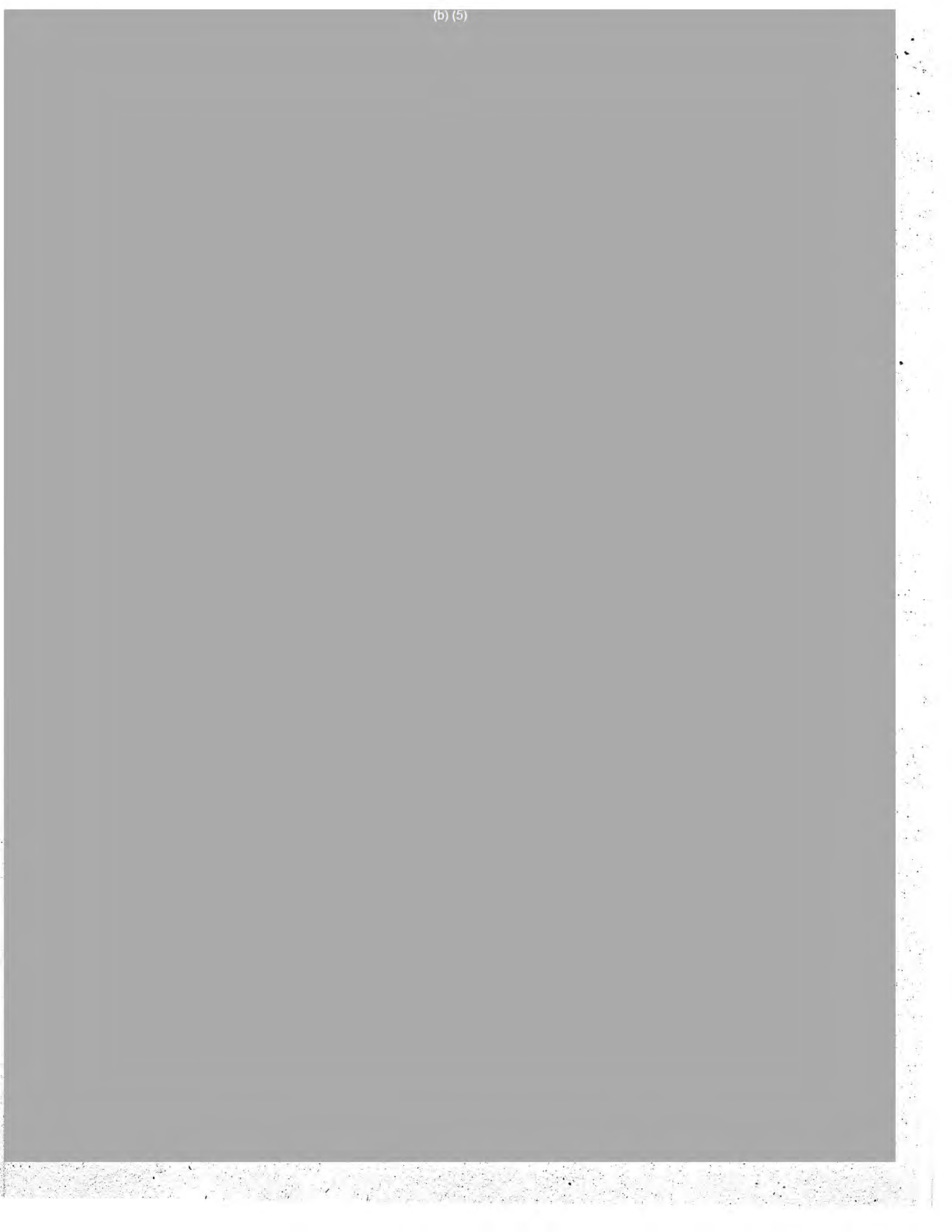


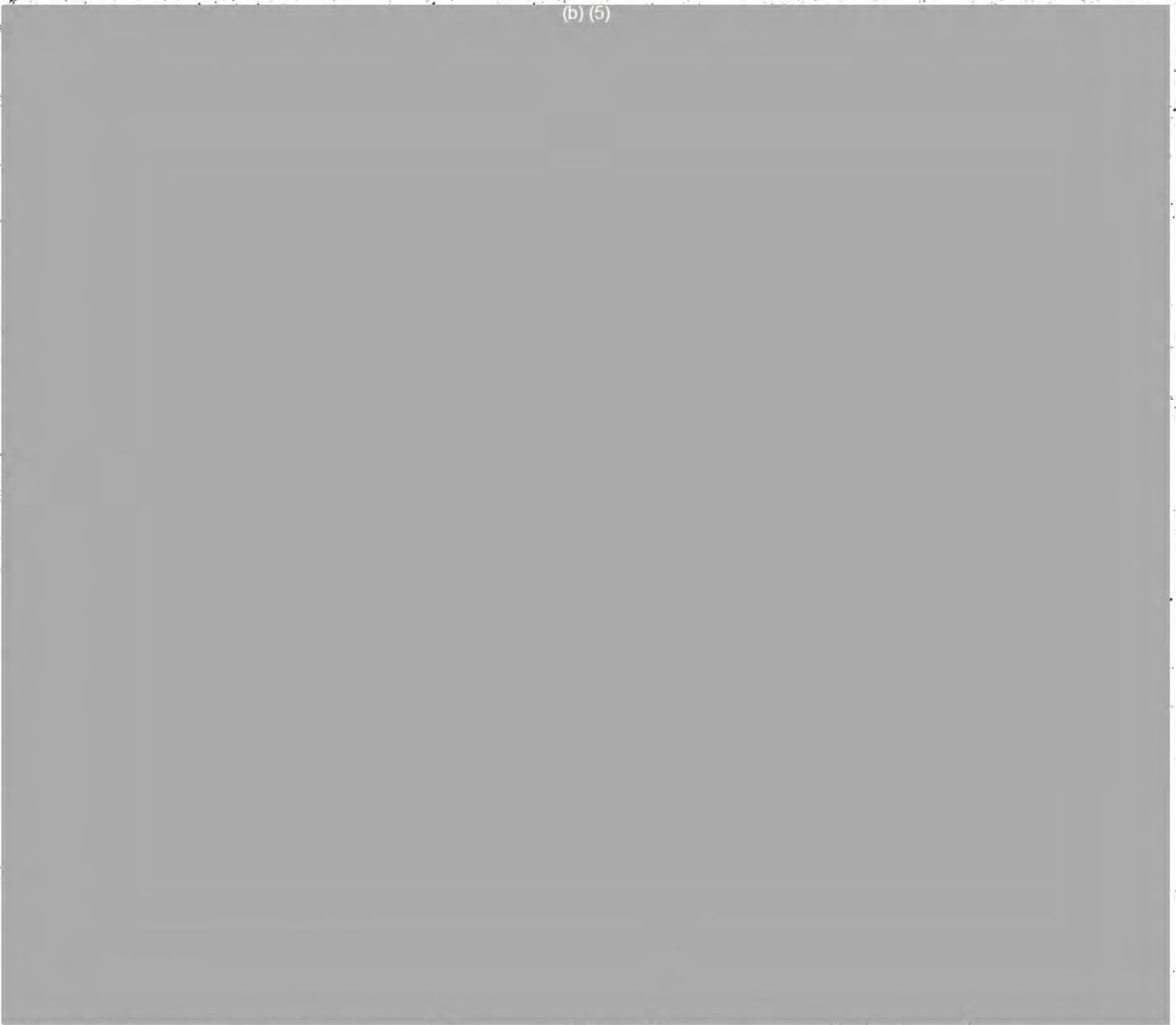




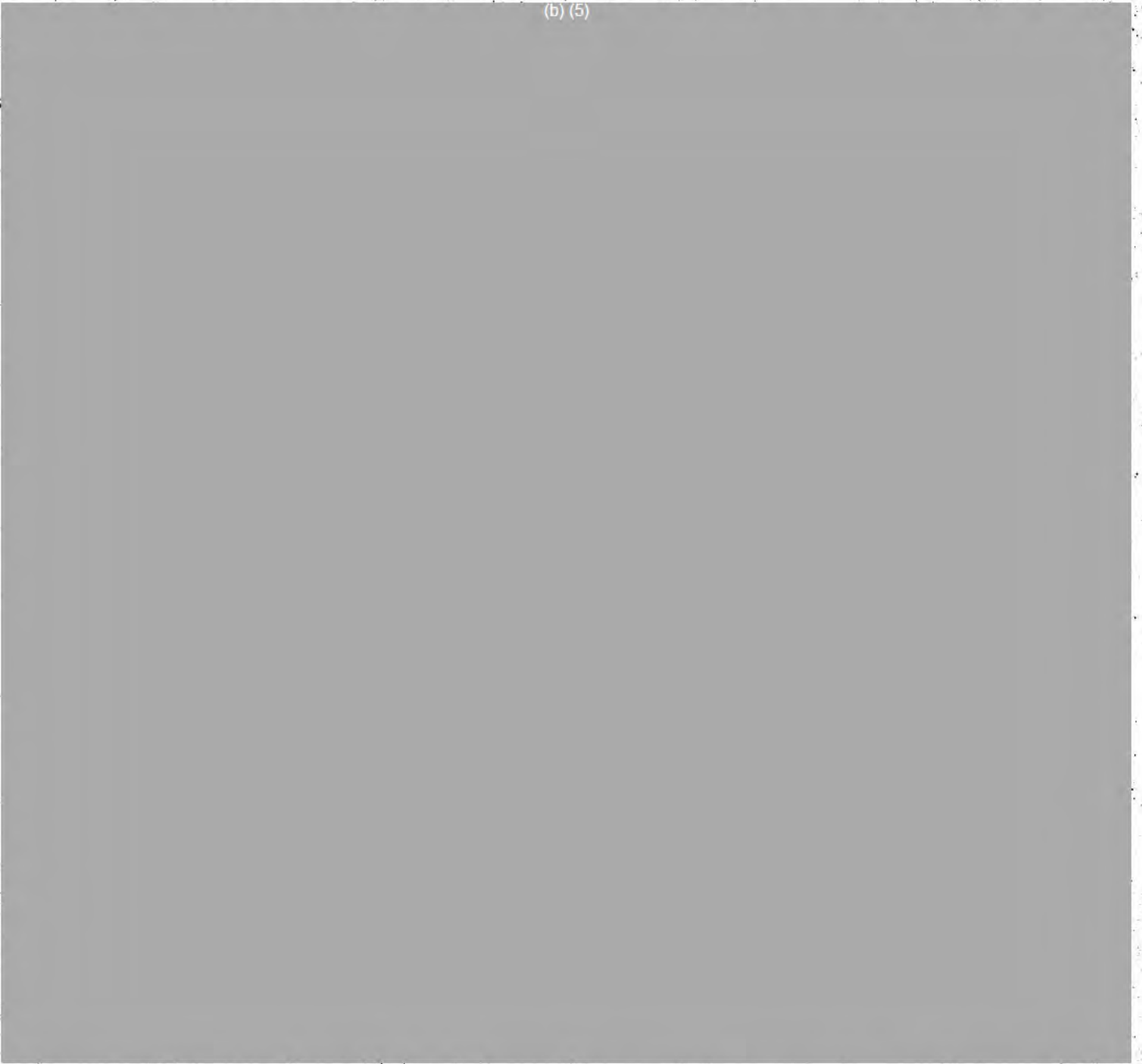


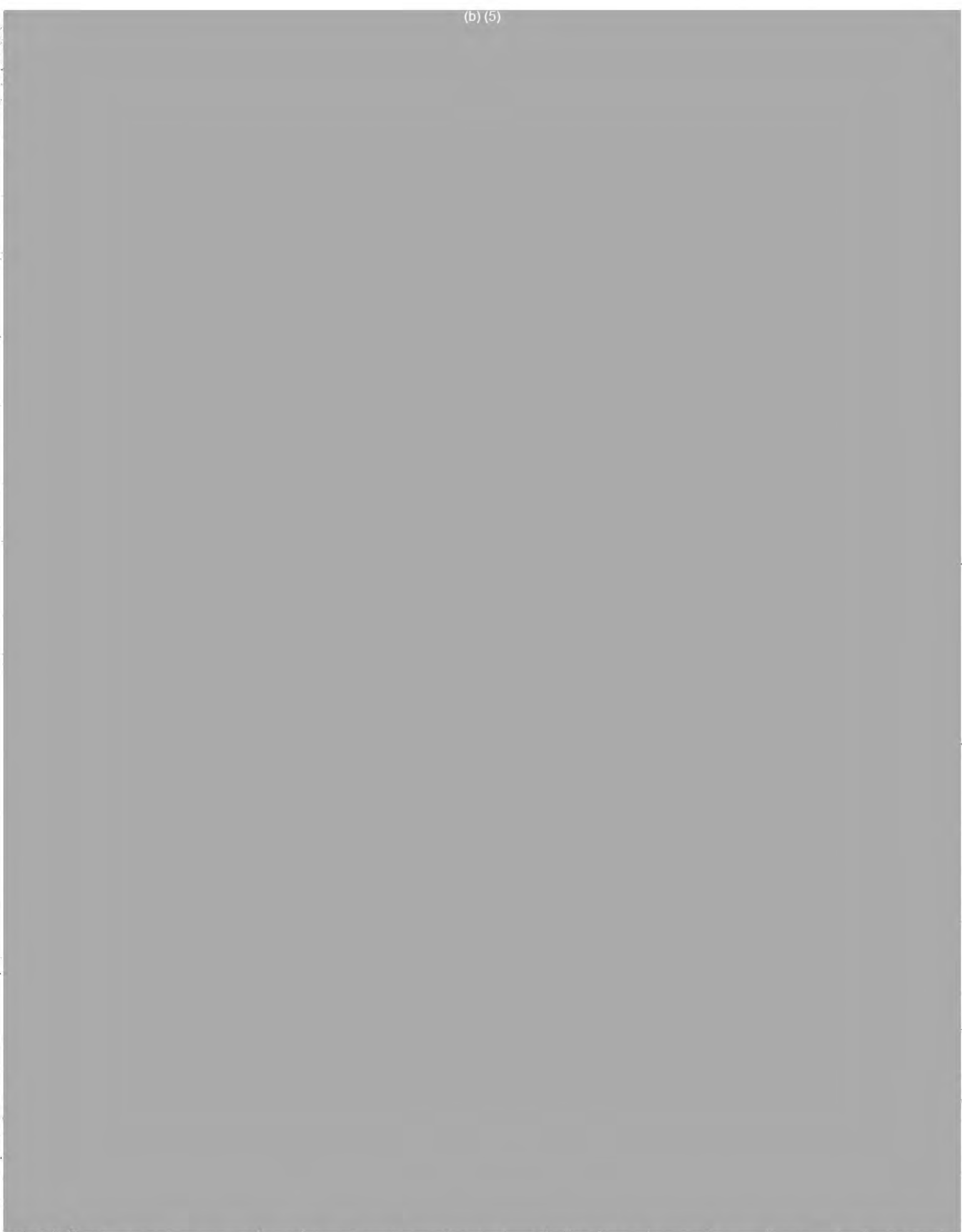


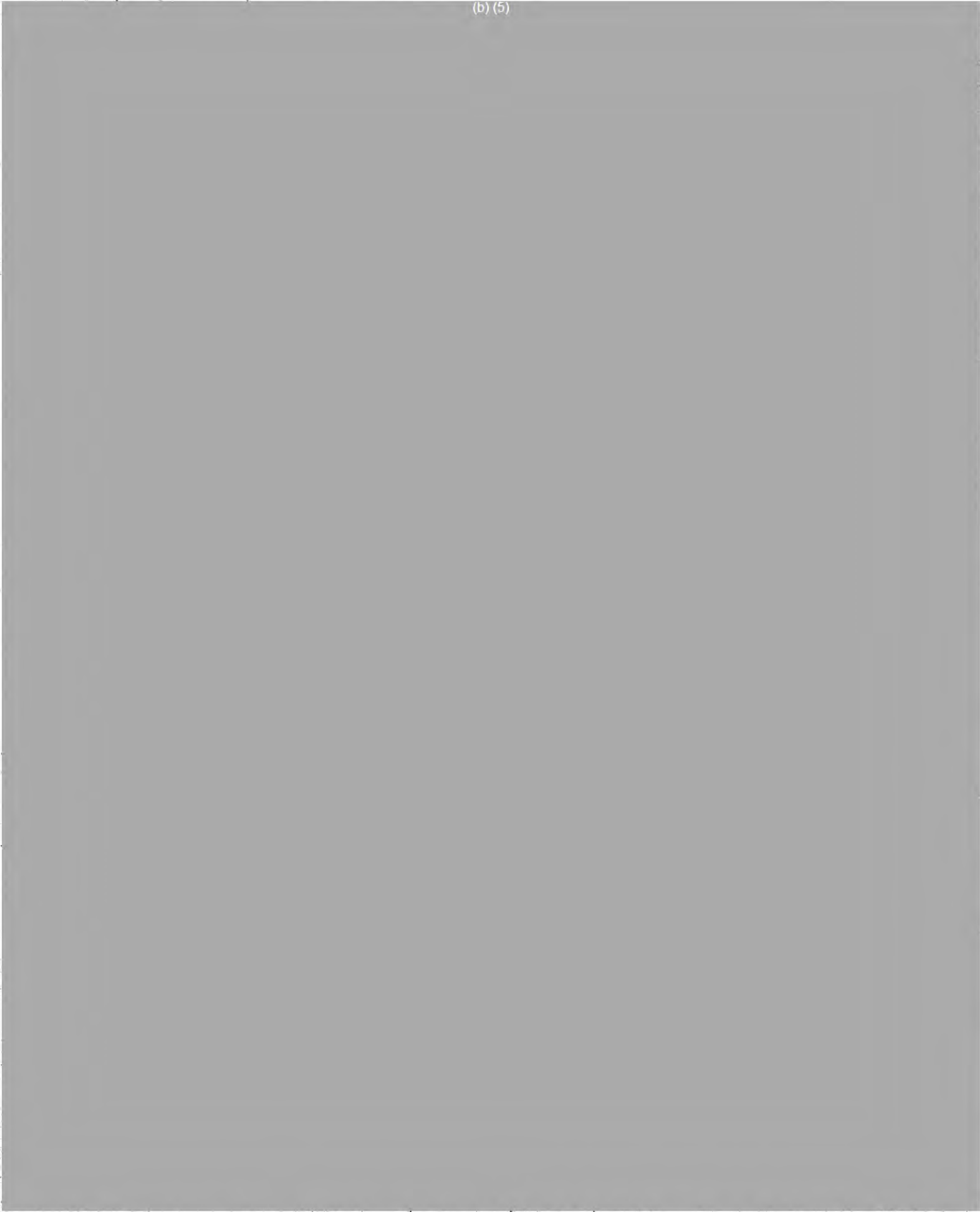


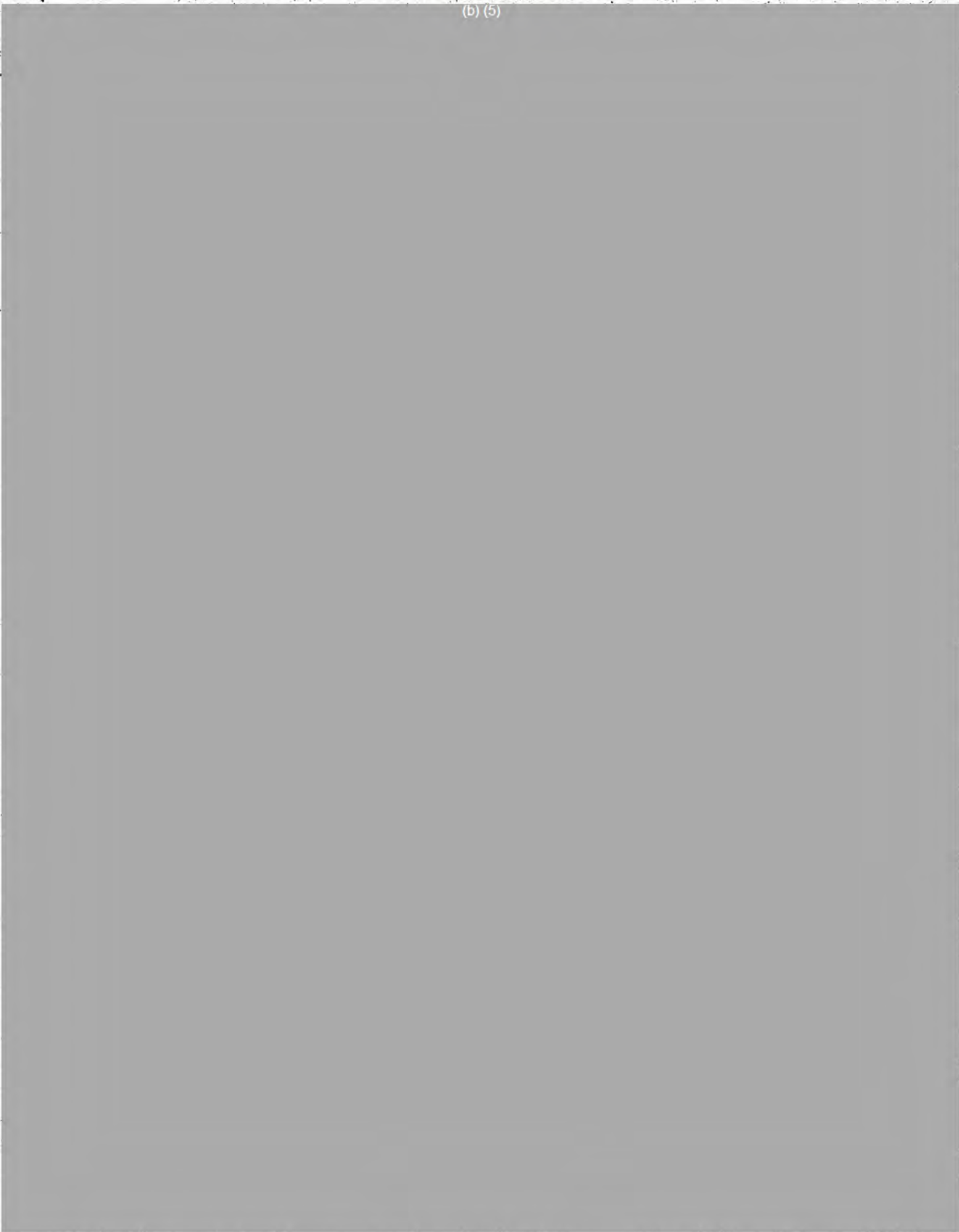


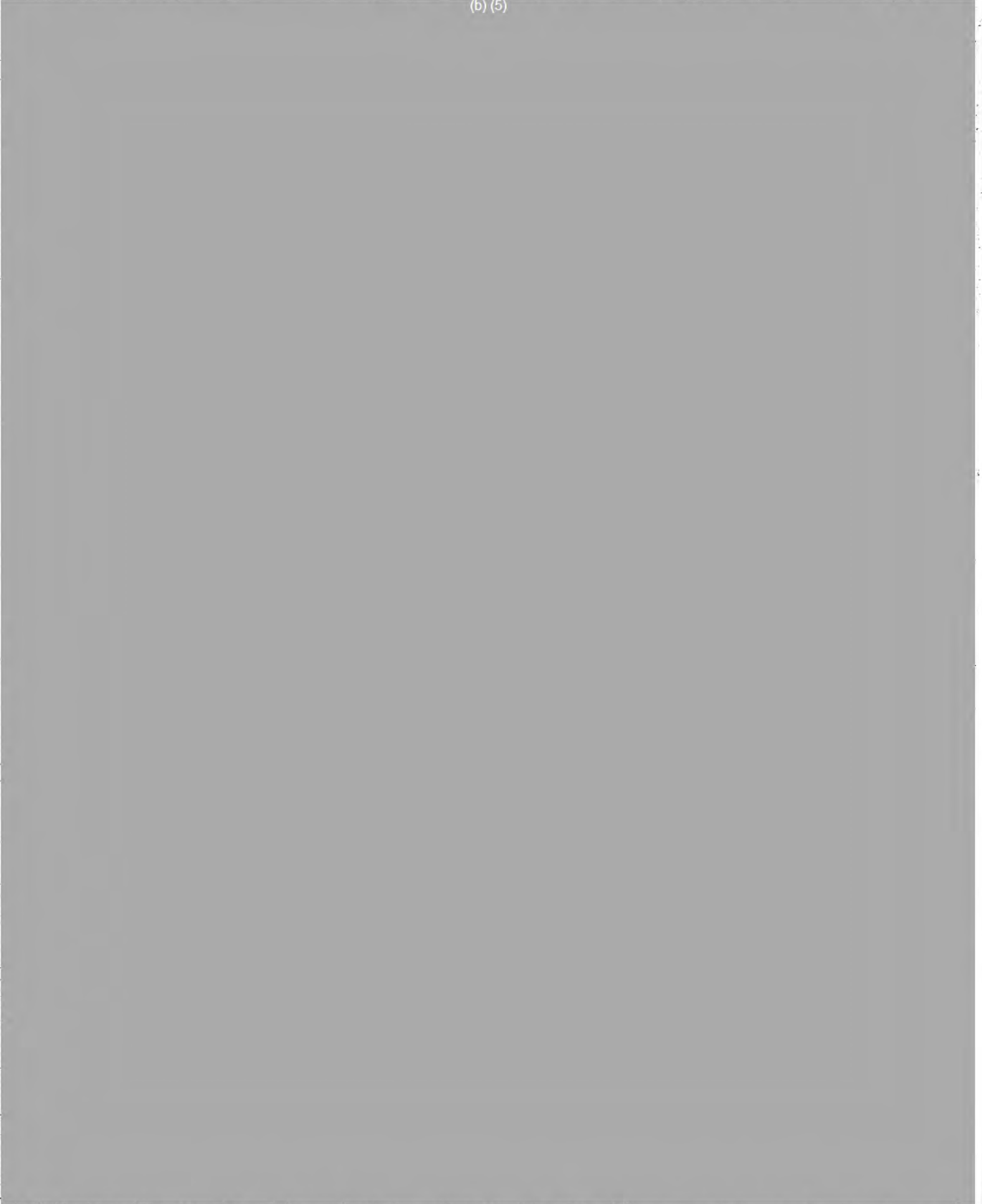




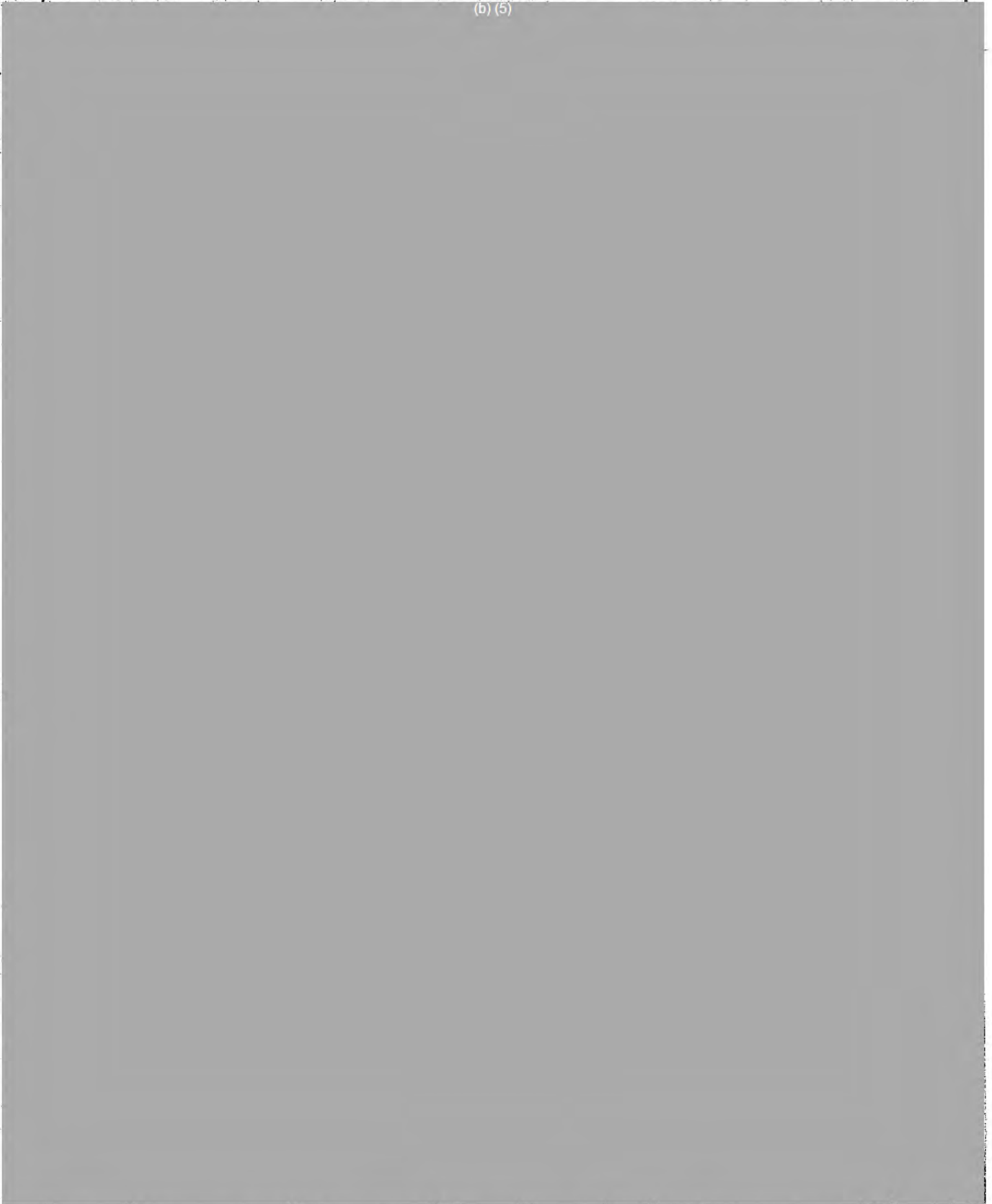




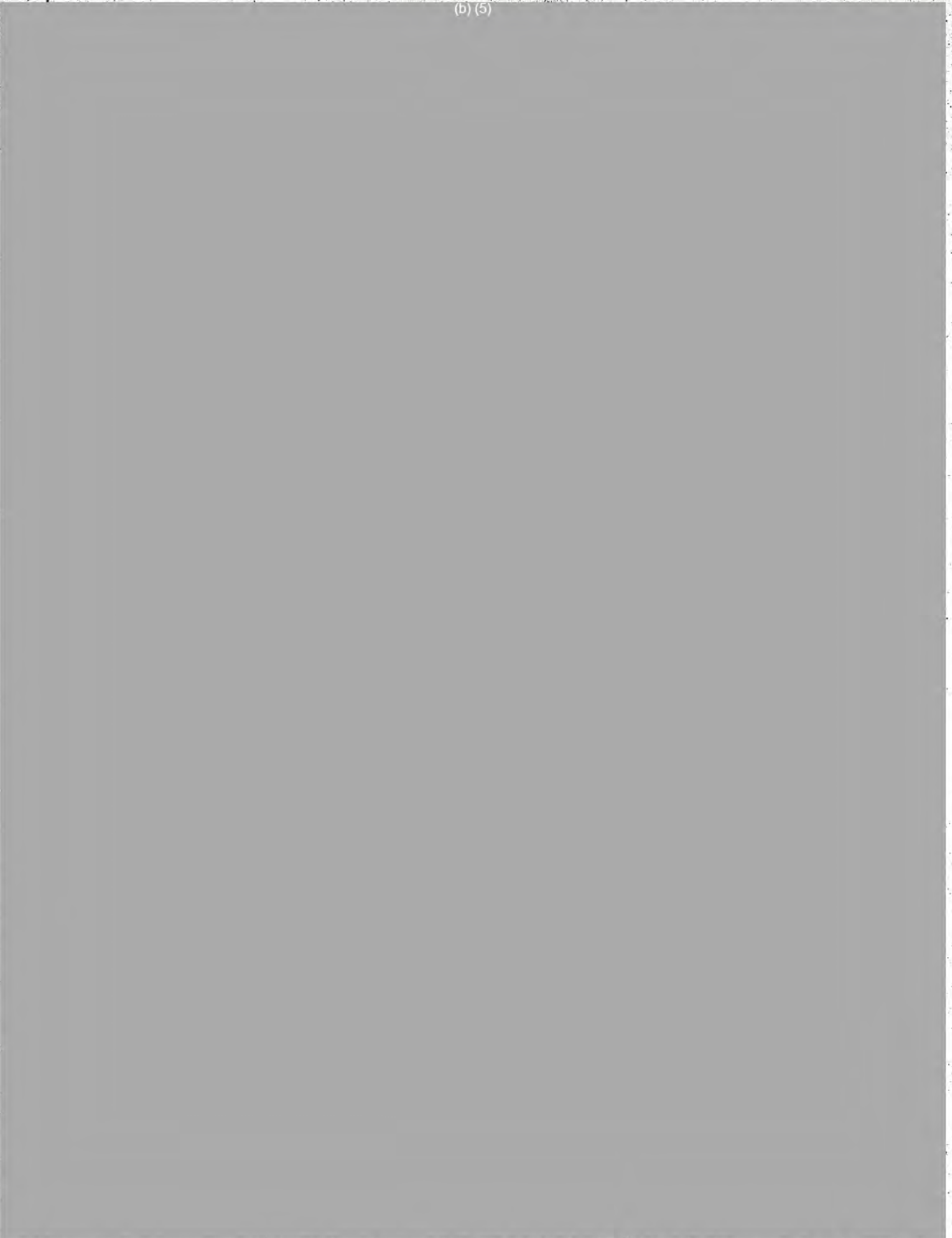










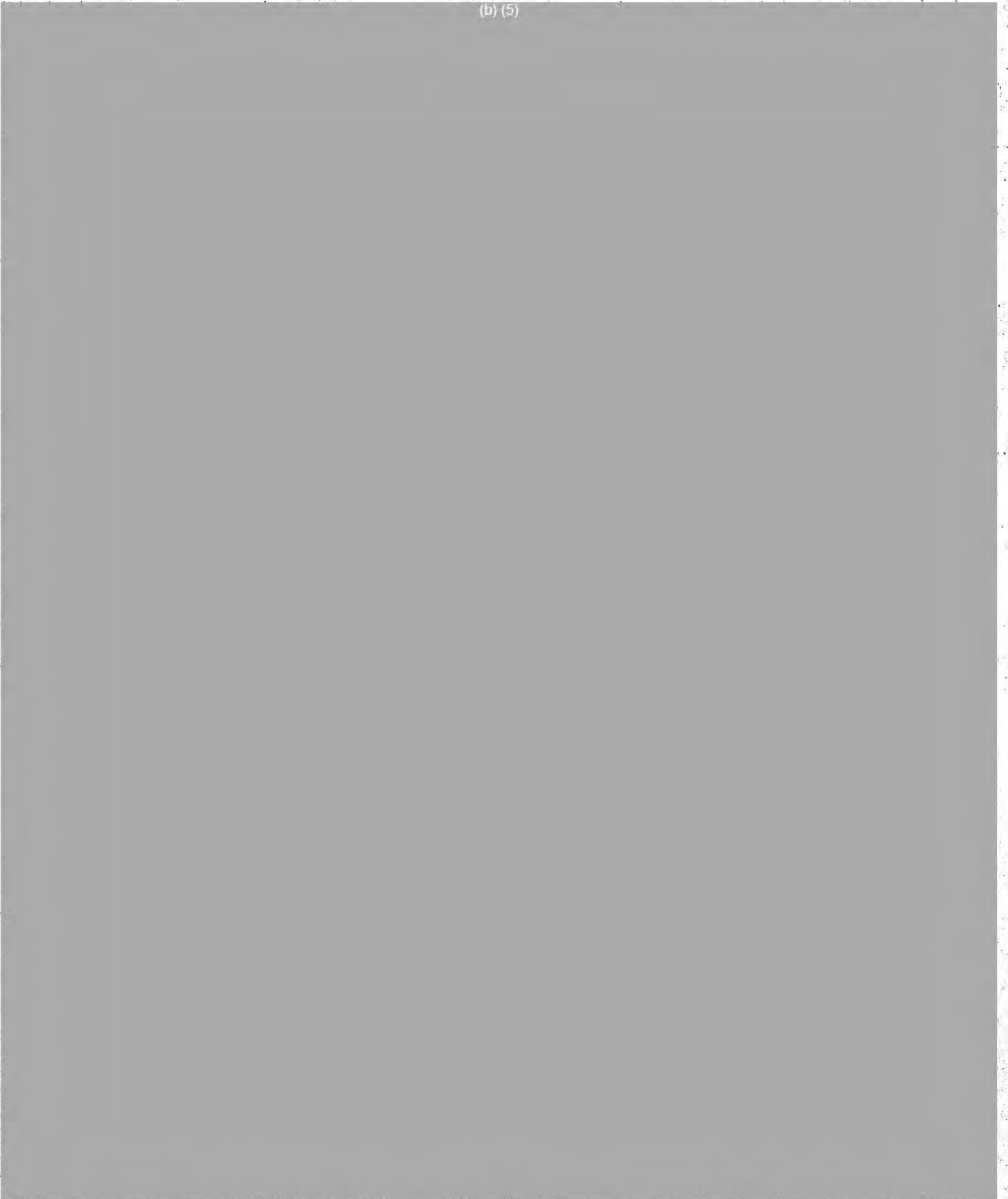




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